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No. 2181.—vol. LXXVIII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1881. WITH SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.



THE 92ND (GORDON) HIGHLANDERS SKIRMISHING.—SEE PAGE 226.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., the Countess Annesley, of a daughter.
On the 26th ult., at Putney, the Hon. Mrs. Walter Sugden, of a daughter.
On the 26th ult., at 73, Belgrave-road, the wife of Rear-Admiral Frederick
Anstruther Herbert, of a son.

On the 22nd ult., at the parish church, Edgbaston, by the Rev. J. H. Scott, M.A., Vicar of All Suints' (through the absence by sudden illness of the Rev. Charles Brittain, M.A.), William Clement, second son of Charles Sandford Windover, Esq. Sandford House, Huntingdon, to Matilda (Mattie), only daughter of William Sharpe, Esq., Bristol-road, Edgbaston, Birningham.

Birmingham.

On the 24th ult., by special license, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, by the Rev. Joshua Greaves, Vicar of Great Missenden, Bucks, assisted by the Rev. Hearns, Captain Simpson Carson, Royal Bucks King's Own Militia, of Abion, Jamaica, eldest son of the late James Carson, Esq., of Spinfield, near Marlow, Bucks, to Ann Hester, only daughter of James Wyld, Esq., of 5, Hogarth-road, South Kensington.

On the 1st inst., St. David's Day, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. F. Ll. Lloyd, B.D., Vicar of Aldworth, and the Rev. Sep. Hansard, Vicar of Bethnal-green, Edward Seymour Greaves, of Watchbury, Warwick, Esq., to Rossmund Angharad Lloyd, daughter of Edward Lloyd, Esq., M.D., of Ty'n y Rhyl, in the county of Flint.

DEATHS.

On Dec. 20, 1880, of his wounds, received in action with the Boers at Brunker Sprint, Transvaal, South Africa, James MacSwiney, Captain 94th Regiment, only surviving son of J. J. MacSwiney, Esq., of 22, Gloucesteroad, Regent's Park, aged 26. Deeply mourned.

On the 23rd ult., at his residence, 3, Dorset-square, N.W., Bernard Dietz, Esq., in his 65th year.
On the 25th ult., at his residence, Crohana, near Stoneyford, County Kilkenny, in the 63rd year of his age, Maurice Fitz-Gibbon, Esq., "the White Knight," and "Macan-t'sen Riddery."

White Knight, and "Machaet sen Riddery."

On the 26th ult., at 47, Queen!s-gardens, Hyde Park, the residence of her father, Georgianna Elizabeth, widow of the late Arthur Henry Taylor, K.L.H., Assistant Surgeon Royal Horse Artillery, and beloved eldest surviving daughter of Commissary-General George Adams, C.B., aged 47.

On the 27th ult., after a short illness, Mary Fanny, aged 34, the dearly oved wife of Blackenbury C. Bakeley, Esq., of Collett Hall, Warr, Herts

• • The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 12.

SUNDAY, MARCH 6.

Sunday, March 6.

First Sunday in Lent.

Ember Week.

Charles I , King of Wurtemberg, born, 1823.

Morning Lessons: Gen. xix. 12—30;

Mark vii. 1—24. Evening Lessons: Gen. xxiii. 1—20 or xxiii. Rom. xv. S.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Harry Jones; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Bedford.

Morney W. March 6.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Bishop of St. Albans (for National Society); 3 p.m. (anon Prothero. St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Ely.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Bishop of London; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Ince, Regius Professor Divinity, Oxford. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, W. Hell, Precentor of Worcester Cathedral.

Monday, Marcu 7.

Monday, Marcu 7.

Monday, Marcu 7.

Monday, Marcu 7.

Noday Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.

London Institution, 5 p.m. (Rev. Professor A. Sayce on the Gods of Canaan).

Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. C. A. Barry on Wagner's Meistersinger von Nürnberg).

Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m.

Cathedrai.

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Cathedrai.

Licotra Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. Brown on Language and the Theories of its Origin).

Medical Society, election of officers, &c., 7 p.m. (Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. C. Gandon on Gas Engines).

Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor W. G. Adams on Electric Lighting).

Tuesday, Marcu S.

Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Blood).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.

Microscopical Institute, 8 p.m.

Wednessday, March 9.

Literary Fund, anniversary, 3 p.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m.
(Lieut.-Col. E. F. Chapman on the March from Kabul to Kandahar and the Battle of Sept. 1).

Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. D. Michael on a Species of Acarus).
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.

Truggery March 10.

Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

Accession of Louis II., King of Bavaria, 1864.

Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, 1863.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. W. Houghton on the Picture Origin of Cunciform Characters).

London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. Morris on the Prospects of Architecture on Modern Civilisation).

Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.

Ternary Marcut 14.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

College of Physicians, Gulstonian Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Coupland on Anemia).
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Vice-Admiral W. M. Dowell on Naval Tactics).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor J. S. Blackie on the Language and Literature of the Scottish Highlands, 9 p.m.).

Saturday, March 12.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. S. Poole on Ancient Egypt).

Geologists' Association, at British Museum, 2:30 p.m.

Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Physical Society, 3 p m.

Ladies' Sanitary Association, 5:30 p.m.

(Dr. B. W. Richardson on the Relation of the Circulation of the Blood to Health).

Royal Academy Exhibition of Old Mas.ers closed.

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M. R. SIMS REEVES'S LAST BALLAD CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 8, at Eight o'Clock. This is his last Bullad Concert in London. Artistes—Madaine Trebelli and Miss De Fonblanque; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Herbert Reeves, and Mr. Arthur Oswald. Instrumentalists—Solo violin. Herr Joachim; pianoforfe, Herr Coenen. The London Vocal Union (under the direction of Mr. Frederick Wa ker). Conductor, Mr. Sidney Naylor, Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 3s., and 1s., at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall; and usual Agents.

MR. CARRODUS will give a REPETITION of his NEXT, MARCH 11, at Eight. Tickers, 5s., 5s., 1s., of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Austin's, 2s, Piccadilly; and the usual Agents.

YCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving,—THE CUP.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.—Alfred Tennyson's Tragedy. THE CUP. at 7.45—Miss Ellen Terry. Mr. Irving, Mr. Terriss. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, at 9.30-Mr. Irving. Box Office (Mr. Hurst), open 10 to 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram. THE CUP. every Saturday Morning.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, THE TURQUOISE RING, by G. W. Godfrey, Music by Lionel Benson, A New Musical Sketch, OUR INSTITUTE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and a New Second Piece, ALL AT SEA, by Arthur Law, Music by Corney Grain. Mouday, Tuesday, Wednestay, and Friday at Eight, Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Laugham-place. Admission, is., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1881.

On Sunday last, a large detachment of the force under Sir George Colley, on the Transvaal Frontier, met with a terrible reverse. This is the third time that the Boers of that country have achieved a decisive victory over British Arms. It seems that Sir George conceived what may be well described as a brilliant idea, wanting only the complement of prudence, of seizing upon a somewhat precipitous ridge overlooking the position of the Boers at Laing's Nek. Starting from his camp at midnight with seven hundred men, they proceeded in silence and unopposed to scramble up the ascent, which they reached and occupied shortly before daybreak. This hazardous feat, as soon as it was observed by the enemy, threw them into momentary confusion, and caused them to make preparations for retreat in case of extremities. For three or four hours our soldiers held their ground with advantage. The Boers, in their determined efforts to retake the ridge, suffered severe losses, while the British scarcely suffered at all. But about midday the tide turned. The Boers were in overwhelming numbers. They gained the summit? Volley after volley was poured into our lines, which wavered and broke, then rallied again, and were again broken; and fled down the hill, in sadly diminished numbers, to reach the camp as best they could. Sir George Colley himself was killed; and the names of other officers appear in the list of the killed and wounded. On the whole, the expedition has proved to have been a most disastrous one.

The immediate effects of this defeat, in a military point of view, are said to be less important in their bearing upon the relative position of the contending forces than would probably be anticipated at first glance. The camp, we are told on trustworthy authority, is safe. The losses sustained on Majuba Hill do not endanger the

general position. Things are left pretty much as they were before Sunday, save for the lamentable loss of life. The action was, in the main, an isolated one, a sort of "aside." It might have proved a crowning success, but it has not resulted in an irreversible disaster. It is evident that the Boers themselves, overwhelmingly preponderant as their numbers were, suspected that they had been outmanœuvred, and that their fastness was in danger. But a closer inspection soon revealed to them that the British force was unsupported; that it was too small of itself to accomplish the object which it had in view; and that, in point of fact, it had run into a trap. What will follow, time alone will show; but the appointment of Sir Frederick Roberts to the chief military command in the Transvaal, the number of battalions which he will have under him when he arrives at Natal, and the known determination of the English Government to demonstrate the superior power and resources of the Empire before prescribing such conditions of peace as the Boers may see fit to accept, conduce to the conclusion that within the next three months there will probably be a change in the complexion of the news which it will be our lot to receive from South-Eastern Africa.

The political consequences of this reverse can hardly be otherwise than extremely embarrassing. In the first place, it may be expected to excite the enthusiasm of the Orange Free State in favour of their Dutch kinsmen on the other side of the Vaal River. It may even lead to an outbreak of hostilities between them and ourselves. In the next place, it will stimulate into fresh activity the latent antipathy of Dutch settlers over the entire extent of our South African possessions, and serve to prevent the healing of those wounds inflicted by our original conquest of the Cape. Dutch settlers constitute a large majority over other European settlers in South Africa. Naturally enough, they have sympathy, more or less lively, with the Boers of the Transvaal. It is impossible to predict what may be the moral and political impression made upon their minds by this third victory of their kin. It is not likely, perhaps, to exhibit itself in actual rebellion. But it will foment disaffection, will place increasing difficulties in the way of Government, and may lead to issues stranger and more lamentable than any we have yet dared to anticipate.

Nor is it in South Africa alone that misfortune, coupled with confusion, has overtaken us. The accident to Mr. Gladstone, although happily less serious in its effects than might have been anticipated, has deranged the already sufficient complication of our Parliamentary business. The aspect of public affairs, taken in connection with the plans of Government-as explained by the Marquis of Hartington on Monday night-is, for the time being, really discouraging. The resolution of the Cabinet to introduce their Preservation of the Peace (Ireland) Bill, or, as it was at first more accurately described, their Arms Bill, and to proceed with it as a measure of "Urgency," to be taken up alternately with the Estimates (certain items of which must be voted before March 21 in order to lay a constitutional basis for the Army Discipline Bill), not only postpones the introduction of the Land Bill, but threatens a dislocation of House of Commons procedure which may culminate in a state of things equivalent to another break down. It will need all the wisdom, as well as the tact, of Mr. Gladstone's Government to ward off, or to evade, the dangers which threaten it. Whilst they are clearing the ground of repressive measures, they may find it impossible to secure the financial arrangements which they deem essential to the maintenance of the order and peace of the realm; and the enforced delay of the introduction of the Irish Land Bill and the certainty that when it is introduced it will be resisted by the whole force of the Conservative Opposition will tend to excite increasing dissatisfaction amongst advanced Liberals. Perhaps her Majesty's Ministers have chosen the least of the evils before them, in tracing out, as they have done, their programme for the next fortnight or three weeks. But the course upon which they have decided, and which, no doubt, they would have been glad to feel justified in leaving untried, is certainly one which does not commend itself to an ordinary judgment by its own merits. The actual inconveniences are not few. Its possible perils are not small. It may turn out to be practically successful—but then, on the other hand, it may not. We have learned of late, by varied experience, that usually "it is the unexpected that is most sure to happen." We earnestly hope that it will not be so in the instance before us; but that it may not be so, an exercise of extreme forbearance by those who constitute the representative majority will be quite indispensable.

Mr. Gladstone has recovered from the effects of his fall last week. As he was alighting from his carriage on Wednesday night at the Park entrance to his official residence, he slipped in the snow, and, falling, sustained a scalp wound. Rest was enjoined for several days. The Prime Minister was visited by Sir James Paget and Dr. A. Clark last Tuesday afternoon, and shortly atterwards the following bulletin was issued for the information of the right hon. gentlemen's friends who might call:—"Mr. Gladstone is now, in all respects, so well that no further bulletins will be issued."

A supplement to Tuesday night's Gazette contains lists of appointments and promotions to Military and Civil Divisions of the Order of the Bath, and to the Orders of the Star of India; also promotions conferred upon officers in recognition of their services during the late Afghan campaign, and operations against the Naga Hill tribes (1879-80).

Barometer (in inches) corrected Temperature of Air Temperature of Evaporation Direction of Wind

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the bove days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

fin | ext | hours, | lng.

Miles

DAILY MEANS OF THERMOM.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The special correspondents of the newspapers complimented in Parliament!—and in the House of Lords, too! Such is literally and positively the amazing fact. In the Upper House, on Tuesday, in the course of a conversation on the dreadful events in South Africa, the Earl of Kimberley spoke of the "admirable accounts" of warlike operations which had appeared in the newspapers; and added that it was "impossible not to admire the enterprise and courage which have been shown by these gentlemen," and "that we must all feel indebted to them. Pour comble d'honneur," his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge said that "he concurred entirely in the remarks made by the noble Lord (Kimberley). Everybody would acknowledge the admirable way in which these gentlemen discharged their duties."

I hope that the special correspondent who, these many years past, has been systematically snubbed and pooh-poohed by the military authorities, and reviled and derided by the Saturday Review, will not feel unduly elated by all the fine things that have been said about him in the Peers. My Lords, and the Horse Guards, and officiality generally, do not dislike the special correspondent one whit the less because they are compelled, by the force of public opinion, to acknowledge his merits. But even while belauding him, the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief and the Colonial Minister could not refrain from administering a neat little "back-hander" of implied reproof to the "Special." The Duke remarked that "it was of the greatest possible consequence that while newspaper correspondents should give as full information as possible, they should use great caution, as otherwise the results would be most serious." Lord Kimberley said in effect "Ditto" to the illustrious and gallant Duke; adding that "in the present conditions of rapid communication everything can be known in South Africa in the course of two hours."

It strikes me that a Special War Correspondent who knows his duty and is worth his salt would as soon think of filling his telegrams with conundrums and bouts rimes as of giving publicity to any information which could possibly be of service to the enemy. It is quite true that the Emperor Napoleon III., just before the commencement of the fatal Franco-German war, in refusing to allow a correspondent of an English newspaper to follow the French army to the front, laughingly told the Hon. Francis Lawley (I think) that he had heard from the Emperor Alexander that the Russians during the Crimean war had been to a considerable extent indebted for knowledge as to what was going on in the English camp to the Times correspondence of William Howard Russell. Napoleon III. was, in this, only re-echoing the silly prejudices which then filled the official mind against the professors of what was in 1855-6 virtually a new art. Anybody who has read the wonderful letters of Dr. Russell from the camp before Sebastopol will see how utterly unfounded was the allegation that a single line of his writing could possibly be of service to "the Muscovites," as the Jingoes term their foes when they are fearful of being accused of tautology by abusing them too often as "Russians."

It is possible that among the readers of this page there may be some gentlemen who are candidates for membership of the new Falstaff Club, shortly to be opened in the historic mansion known as "Evans's," and which promises to be a brilliant social success. I may say for the information of intending Falstaffians that the committee are hard at work, and have met several times within the last fortnight for the purpose of establishing the constitution of the club on a durable basis, and of consolidating clearly defined relations between the committee, acting for the general body of future members, and the proprietor. So soon as ever the preliminaries and protocols have been settled and a formal treaty concluded (and that I hope will be in the course of a very few days), the committee will proceed to the arduous task of balloting for members. Already there are many hundreds of applications representative of every section of fashionable, political, lettered, artistic, scientific, and musical society. To the working committee itself (which has power to increase its number from twenty to thirty) have been recently added the influential names of Mr. Edmund Yates and Mr. Blanchard Jerrold.

The last-named gentleman, with Mr. Fraser Rae, Mr. Lewis Morris, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Bagster, and a few more representatives of literature, formed a deputation on Monday last to the President of the Board of Trade for the purpose of enlightening the Right Honourable gentleman as to the views taken by the English branch of the International Literary Association touching the draught of a Copyright treaty recently communicated by the American Minister to our Foreign Office. So far as I can make out the clauses of this draught treaty, they seemed specially designed to benefit American booksellers and ruin English publishers by flooding our market with cheap American books admitted duty free.

Mr. Chamberlain listened very civilly to what the deputation, through its able spokesmen, Mr. Fraser Rae and Mr. Jerrold, had to say. Entertaining as I do the very faintest hopes of ever seeing a satisfactory Copyright treaty concluded between Great Britain and the United States (I mean one that shall protect English authors against the impudent and systematic robbery of the product of their brains), I confess that I took scant interest in the talk between the delegates of the International Literary Association and the President of the Board of Trade. I was chiefly moved by the contemplation of a sumptuous eighteenth-century doorway in the otherwise grim and cheerless apartment in the old mansion occupied by the Board of Trade in Scotland-yard, where Mr. Chamberlain gave the deputation audience. Such a pediment! Such an architrave! Such a cornice! Such richly-carved festoons of flowers, flanked by fluted columns, with Corinthian columns, all of oak, heavily gilt. Queen Anne carving and gilding, probably. Certainly not later than George I., I should say. My means are very limited;

but (we live in democratic and economical times) I should dearly like to make a bid for that old carved and gilt doorway.

Why not? The portico of the Grosvenor Gallery belonged, I believe, to some Palladian edifice at Venice. From the hall roof of the house of a great noble hard by Leighton Buzzard, hang the poop-lanterns of the Bucentaur; and the great chimney-piece of black and white marble in that same hall was part and parcel of Rubens' house at Antwerp. To a palatial mansion at Prince's-gate, the residence of one of our merchant princes, distinguished for his enthusiastic love and generous patronage of art, has been transported bodily the splendid grand staircase of old Northumberland House, Strand. The Lion is safe at Sion House. So are, I suppose, somewhere, the stones (duly numbered) of Temple Bar. But the timbers of old Traitors' Gate, from St. Thomas's Tower in the Tower of London, were sold some six years ago as Government stores. Both Traitors' Gate and the Keys of the Bastille are a present, I believe, in the United States.

A new evening paper, price one penny, with the attractive title of "The Cuckoo" is announced to make its appearance on the eleventh instant. "The Cuckoo," it is stated, will be a novelty in journalism, and will give the news and gossip of the day chiefly, I presume, in the now favourite paragraph form, without lengthened leading articles. I don't know who the ladies and gentlemen may be who read those lengthened "leaders;" but I know full well who are the unhappy scribes who are compelled two or three hundred times a year to construct a tale of bricks—or words—about a thousand in number in consecutive and more or less consecutive order.

The conductor of the new venture in journalism is Mr. Edmund Yates. He could not possibly take a better model in the mechanical arrangement of the contents of his journal than the San Francisco News Letter, which, in an astonishingly small space, contrives to give its readers a terse, airy, and racy conspectus of all that is going, not only in the United States but in England and on the Continent of Europe. For the rest, there are cuckoos and cuckoos. The Conductor may make his journal even as the Great Honey Guide, whose eager "cherr! cherr!" leads the Hottentot to where there is great store of wild honey. That would be an excellent form of Cuckoo. A Cuckoo of Sweetness and Light. The services of the Wryneck, or "Cuckoo's Footman"—the Welsh "gwas-y-gog" or "Cuckoo's Knave," are obviously not required in the new journal, of which a preliminary announcement seems to have been made by Bottom the Weaver in the "Midsummer Night's Dream":—

The Finch, the sparrow, and the lark, The plain-song cuckoo gray, Whose note full many a man doth mark, And dares not answer nay.

The magnificent festivities in Paris, and indeed throughout France, in celebration of Victor Hugo's eightieth birthday are of a nature to make us rub our eyes and ask ourselves (not, perhaps, without some feeling of shame) whether there were any rejoicings in England at the period, some two years ago, when Alfred Tennyson attained his seventieth year? I have not yet gathered from the American cablegrams that any general notice was taken of the fact that last Sunday, the twenty-seventh ultimo, was the seventy-fourth birthday of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. I hope that both of these illustrious poets may attain fourscore; and that then all English-speaking people will not fail to congratulate the author of the "Idylls of the King" and the author of "Evangeline" as enthusiastically as all France, and it may be almost said all Europe, have congratulated the stupendous genius who wrote "Notre Dame de Paris" and "La Légende de Siècles."

To find a parallel for the extraordinary outburst of popular acclaim which the Victor Hugo fêtes have awakened we must go back to the year 1778, when Voltaire returned to Paris after many years of partly enforced and partly voluntary exile to witness the performance, at the Théâtre Français, of his tragedy of "Irene." Immense crowds used to assemble before his residence on the Quai des Théatins, now Quai Voltaire, and wait patiently, for hours, for his coming out. The French Academy, who had not admitted him to their midst until he was fifty-two, received him "with the honours due to the sovereign of the empire of letters." When "Irene" was played at the Français, and the bust of the author was crowned with laurels, the audience rose en masse with tremendous shouts of "Vive Voltaire! Vive La Henriade! Vive La Pucelle!" A mob of half frantic admirers invaded the poet's box, embraced him, and nearly tore the grand furred pelisse which the Czarina Catherine had given him off the "You suffocate me with poor old gentleman's back. flowers." "You will kill me with pleasure," he murmured, as the mob bore him in their arms down the grand staircase of the theatre. In effect, he died not many weeks afterwards

Edifying to read that the clamorous rapture of the "Great Voltaire Boom" was watched by the simple-minded and unostentatious Benjamin Franklin, Printer, Philosopher, Patriot, and Ambassador. The Doctor, whom our Wedderburn had so maltreated with his forensic tongue at the Privy Council Board, took his little grandson to the triumphant Voltaire and craved a blessing. "Dieu et la Liberté," quoth the Patriarch of Fernoy, laying his hand on the head of the child, "Voila la seule bénédiction qui convienne au petit fils de M. Franklin."

The little children also had their part in the "Great Victor Hugo Boom" last Sunday. The grandson and granddaughter celebrated in the delightful "Art d'être Grandpère" stood by the poet's side at the open window when he made his characteristic apostrophe to Paris as an immense, a "blessed," and a "sacred" city; and by a special decree of the Minister of Public Instruction all the naughty boys and girls in the public schools of France were, in honour of Victor

Hugo's natal day, absolved from the punishments which they had incurred. Fortunately for the delinquent juveniles, there is no corporal punishment in French schools; and the penalties from which young France was relieved consisted only of tasks, and deprivation of leave. Otherwise it would be manifestly impracticable to "unwhip" a schoolboy even to do honour to a great poet.

At the same time, although we all glory in Victor Hugo, and recognise in him a greater poet than Chateaubriand, than Lamartine, than Alfred de Musset, and as almost as great a novelist as Honoré de Balzac (I hold the Vautrin epic of Balzac to be just a shade grander than Notre Dame de Paris). No serious student of Italian history can avoid being a little angry with Victor Hugo for the fantastic liberties which he has taken with the story of Lucrezia Borgia.

In M. Hugo's drama of "Lucrèce Borgia" the terrible heroine is represented as a kind of female Conrad the Corsair, leaving

η name to other times
Link'd with one virtle and a thousand crimes.

Her solitary virtue is her love for her son Gennaro, whom she manages twice to poison by mistake, and who ultimately murders his mamma. Did the Lucrezia Borgia of history ever assassinate anybody, by poison or otherwise? not the slightest evidence to show that she ever did anything of the kind. It is true that she had four husbands (but the Wife of Bath had five), and that one of her consorts, the Duke of Biseglia, was murdered; but 'twas Lucrezia's brother, Cesare Borgia, Duke of Valentinois, who made away with the Spanish grandee. Still poor Donna Lucrezia appears to have passed a very happy life with her fourth spouse, Alfonso d'Este, Duke of Ferrara. She was (I have read) as charitable as she was beautiful. She made the Court of Ferrara brilliant by her taste in literature and the fine arts; and she was the protector of the early Italian Protestants. In the French "Dictionnaire Universel" (Paris, 1810), it is stated, under the head of "Pope Alexander VI.," that a remarkably curious history of the Borgia Family, was written in English by Alexander Gordon in 1729, and translated into French in 1732. It would be strange if the scandals so ruthlessly tacked on to the robe of Donna Lucrezia had been picked up by M. Hugo from the French translation of Gordon's book, which I have never seen.

A correspondent with the sympathetic signature of "Boz" sends me the following paragraph:—

Messrs. Kemp and Co., of Albany-street, have just sold a large block of property in Leadenhall-street, which is to be forthwith cleared for building purposes. Readers of "Dombey and Son" will regret, says the Citizen, the consequent disappearance of the Little Wooden Midshipman, so inseparably associated with Sol Gills and Captain Cuttle.—From "Globe," March 1.

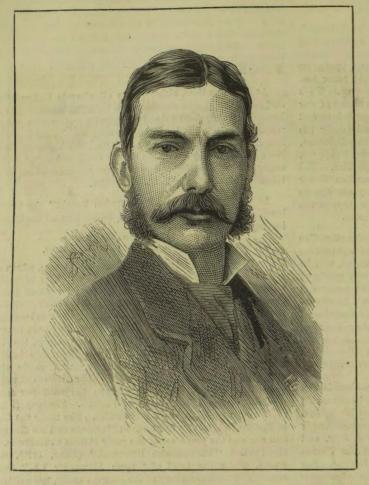
My correspondent exhorts me to do something to "save our little friend from the marine-store dealer." Alas! what can I do? I can only put the collectors of City archæology and "Things of London" on the scent, in the hope that one of their number will be able to run the Wooden Midshipman down, and buy him up, cocked-hat, quadrant, kerseymere smalls, shirt frill, shoe-buckles, and all, with a view of presenting him to a Dickens Museum of the future.

The original "Barnaby Rudge" raven (stuffed) was bought by Mr. Alderman Nottage, of the Stereoscopic Company, at the sale of the Dickens belongings at Christie's. There was a fierce competition for the raven between Mr. Nottage and poor Andrew Halliday, who bid as high, if I remember aright (but I am open to correction), as seventy-five pounds. The splendid series of Hogarth engravings which used to adorn the halland staircase at Gad's Hill were not sold until some years after Charles Dickens's death; and they now belong to Mr. Edmund Yates. The pictures in distemper, by Clarkson Stanfield, painted for the Tavistock House private theatricals, which had also embellished Gad's Hill, I last saw at Mr. Attenborough's in Piccadilly, they having been purchased by that eminent collector of works of art and Lombard potentate. I fancy that the Stanfields found an American purchaser.

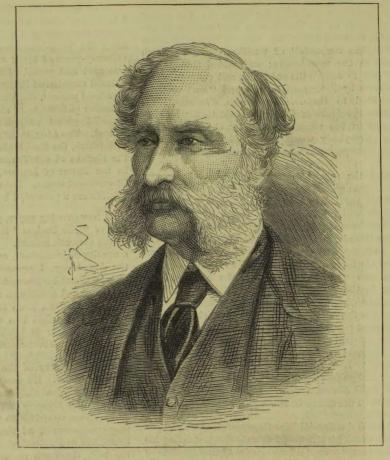
But the town antiquary need not be a Dickensian. There are multitudes of "Things of London" replete with the deepest interest to collectors of "curios," whether they be enthusiastic admirers of Dickens or the contrary. For example, there are the life-sized wooden effigies of Highlanders in full Gaelic garb, taking snuff from monstrous mulls, which used to be so frequently met with at tobacconists' shop doors. These effigies are comparatively few in number, now. I have been vainly in quest of a wooden Highlander for years. Once I was on the very verge of obtaining one at the modest price of seven pounds ten at a cigar-shop in a renote suburb; but the proprietor sold his business, fixtures, stock and all; and the incoming tenant, who had possibly heard of the enthusiasm of collectors, asked me a fantastic price—I think sixty pounds for the snuffing Scotchman.

When I was young, a rumour ran that the race of wooden Highlanders had been decimated in the midnight razzias of a then Marquis of Waterford. It is certain that a considerable number of Original Little Dust Pans, Golden Canisters, Silver Sugar Loaves, Royal Arms, and Magpies and Stumps, disappeared about that time (1837), but I have always held that it was not the Marquis and his fellow-Mohawks, but "Spring Heeled Jack" who made free with them. And who "Spring Heeled Jack" was no man has yet been able to discover.

Mem.: To Collectors. If you are fortunate enough to acquire a wooden Highlander, bear in mind that no effigy wearing a cap surmounted by simulated sable plumes, otherwise known as the "feather bonnet," can be older than the first year of the present century; for Lord Archibald Campbell has discovered that the "feather bonnet" was a device of the Highlanders who campaigned in Egypt with Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and who adorned their headgear with plumes plucked from the ostrich and dyed black. G. A. S.



CAPTAIN J. M. ELLIOT, 94TH REGIMENT, KILLED IN THE TRANSVAAL.



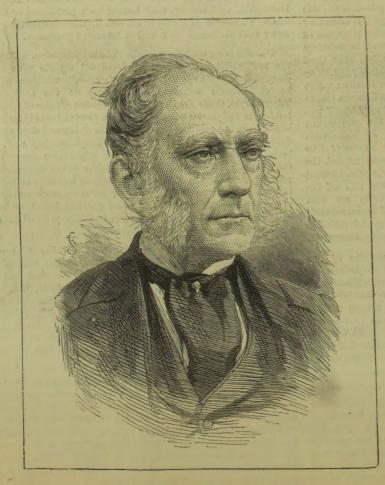
THE LATE SIR RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, K.C.M.G., C.B. SEE PAGE 222.



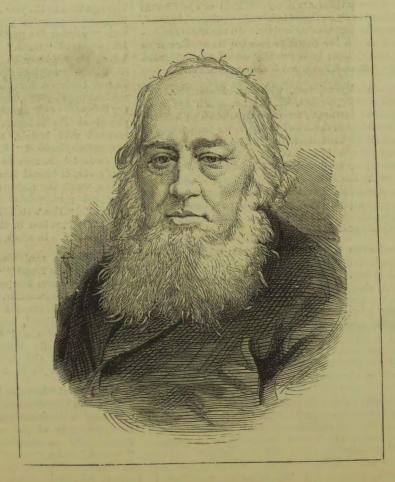
WRECK AND BURNING OF A BARQUE IN MOUNT'S BAY, CORNWALL.



WRECK OF THE MAIL-PACKET CALEDONIA AT ST. HELIER'S .- SEE PAGE 222.



SIR JAMES RISDON BENNETT, M.D., PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.



THE LATE MR. JOHN GOULD, F.R.S. SEE PAGE 222



FATAL DISASTER AT THE ART-STUDENTS' MASQUERADE IN MUNICH.—SEE PAGE 227.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, March 1.

To-day is Mardi Gras, the last day of the Carnival. While I am writing, the discordant "tootings" of horns of all sizes and descriptions reach my ears; here and there in the streets may be seen markers in strenge continues. and descriptions reach my ears; here and there in the streets may be seen maskers in strange costumes, grotesque noses, and chariots full of extravagant living caricatures. In different quarters of the town children's bals parés and masqués are largely patronised by the young folk, and the papas and mammas do not disdain to look on. Every year you hear people say that the Carnival is dead, and every year King Carnival comes to life again, though sadly shorn of his glory. Not that the famous Descente de la Courtille, the vocabulary of Vadé, and other Saturnalian orgies of the past are to be regretted. Still, modern life is not so varied that it can afford to dispense readily with distractions, however extravagant they regretted. Still, modern life is not so varied that it can afford to dispense readily with distractions, however extravagant they may be, and in the giddy pleasures of the Carnival, as depicted by Gavarni in those wonderful series of drawings le Carnaval, les D bardeurs, la Foire aux Amours, &c., there is a guiety, a wit, a diable au Corps that no longer exists. Nowadays the maskers that you see in the street appear to be half ashamed of their disguise; being exceptional, they feel out of place. As for the precession of the Bauf Gras, that has been relegated to the environs and provinces, and such processions as are still to be seen in Paris are generally advertising contrivances. Banished from the streets, the Carnival has taken refuge in the public balls; everywhere where there is dancing there the public balls; everywhere where there is dancing there hing Carnival appears, but with his apparel sadly faded and his wit blunted. Last Saturday six thousand people went to the masked ball at the Opera, and seven thousand entries were the orded at other dancing establishments.

A discordant note has been thrown into the gaicty of the

A discordant note has been thrown into the galety of the Carnival week. Last Wednesday the body of General Ney, Duc d'Elchingen, was found in the cellar of an uninhabited house near Fontenay aux Roses. The inquiry that has been made into this affair shows that, in order to avoid disgrace, the increase left open to General Ney was to kill himself. The only course left open to General Ney was to kill himself. The explanation of the empty house at Fontenay aux Roses is this. G.neral Ney, as the reader will perhaps remember, was mixed up in the recent Jung-de-Woestyne affair, and in the witness-lox the journalist de Woestyne insulted the General. With the purpose of challenging him to a duel, General Ney determined to perfect himself in pistol-shooting, being already a proficient with the sword. He had hired the house at Foatenay for a month, and fitted up a shooting gallery on the ground floor, so that he might practise unobserved. General Ney was himself an uninteresting person of coarse tastes, as the cause of his suicide, amongst other things, sufficiently shows; but he was immensely rich, and a prominent figure in 'fast' Parisian life, and so his death has been a leading topic of conversation during the past few days. He obtained his fortune through his wife, who was the adopted child of Madame Heine, née Fould, the sister-in-law of Henri Heine, the poet.

the poet.

But to return to the Carnival. The cotillon continues to be the order of the day. As Lent begins to-morrow, and as that fast is observed strictly in many families, there has been a perfect deluge of fêtes of late at the Ministries, at the Embassies, at the Elysée on Thursday, at Madame Adam's on Sunday, and at Mrs. Mackay's last night. Madame Adam's bal sunday, and at Mrs. Mackay's last it gift. Machine Adam's villagiois appears to have been a success; and Mrs. Mackay's kal was colossal, like her fortune. In her mansion in the rue Tilsit there were lights, musicians, and refreshments in profusion. In the hall eighteen powdered "Jeames Plushes" were drawn up in line, and a majordomo in a magnificent uniform announced each guest as he arrived, after striking three times on the pavement with a baronial halberd. The guests were, perhaps, hardly worthy of such feudal magnificence. As many of the vaunted l'arisian fêtes show, the great difficulty in houses where luxury is not hereditary or at great difficulty in houses where luxury is not hereditary, or at least of long standing, is to recruit a body of guests who will no beecl psed by the battalion of lackeys.

Last night the tout Paris of art and literature trampled politely on each other's corns in the modest gallery of the Soc. ét: des Aquarellistes Français in the Rue Laffitte. The two rooms of the gallery were far too small to contain the elegant company that had been invited, and consequently the elegant company that had been invited, and consequently the rictures were seen, as far as they could be seen, at a disadvantage. You caught a glimps: of a Detaille between a Directoire hat and a Dundrary whisker, and you divined the presence of a water-colour by Heilbuth through the crowd of ladies gathered in ecstasy around it. This exhibition was opened to the public to-day. To my mind, it is the ideal of an exhibition: two rooms and about eighty pictures, of which some are exquisite and masterly, and all interesting. This is the third annual exhibition of the society, which was founded in 1879. It contains nineteen members only: MM. founded in 1879. It contains nineteen members only: MM. Baron de Beaumont, Detaille, Doré, Français, Heilbuth, Isabey, Jacquet, Jourdain, Lambert, Lami, Louis and Maurice Leloir, Madame Lemaire, Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild, MM. Vibert, Worms, Duez, and John Lewis Brown. The two last named have just been elected members in pleze of the late Julys Legangment, the calchysted engages. in place of the late Jules Jacquemart, the celebrated engraver and aquarelliste. All the works exhibited are of such high order and signed by such names that one does not care to make invidious distinctions without giving reasons. Here I have only room to repeat that the exhibition is charming.

I need not dwell upon the Victor Hugo fête which took place on Sunday, as an account of it appears in another column of this Journal.

The death of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, at the age of seventy-five, is announced. He had a long official and diplomatic are, and for many years occupied the post of Minister of Forega Affairs. In 1870 he retired to Jersey, on the outbr. as of the Revolution and took no further share in politics.

The De Cissey Inquiry Committee held along sitting yester-day, terminating in a unanimous negative vote on the two day, terminating in a distinct.

questions of the ex-Minister's treachery and peculation. The
questions of the ex-Minister's treachery and peculation. The
to amittee also exculpated General de Cissey from all responsibuilty in regard to the transactions of the 100,000 Chassepôts.

In the political world, nothing of very special interest has hypened lately. For want of better themes, the Corbett despatches and M. Gambetta's speech in the Chamber continued to be discussed. In the Senate, on Thursday, the Duc as Broglie interpellated the Government on the insufficient information given by the Government relative to the affairs of Greece. The Senate, however, voted the order of the day pure and simple by a majority of fifty votes. The Senate is still occupied with "protectionising" the General Customs a uriff and the Chamber with army reform.

Yesterday we had a temporary return of winter. Snow fell thickly all day. Last night there was a sharp frost. To-day the weather is fresh and brilliantly fine.

T. C.

According to intelligence received at San Francisco, anarchy continues to reign in the Samoa Islands.

Professor R. Lanciani has won the grand prize of 10,000f. awarded by the King of Italy for the best archæological work published in Italy during 1880.

THE LATE CAPTAIN J. M. ELLIOT

The lamented death of this officer, who was shot, possibly in consequence of some misapprehension, by the Boers at a ford of the Vaal River, on Dec. 29, is one incident of the present unhappy war that demands a strict explanation. An official inquiry has been promised, but the result is not yet made known to the British public; and the circumstances that appear from Captain Lambart's narrative would seem to admit of some difference in the way of accounting for this most of some difference in the way of accounting for this most deplorable act on the part of the Dutch military escort. Captain John Mitchell Elliot was the youngest surviving son of the late Mr. William Elliot, of the Madras Civil Service. He was nephew to Sir Henry Miers Elliot, K.C.B., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, who died in 1853, at the Cape of Good Hope, when on sick leave from India. Another uncle was Captain Charles Morgan Elliot, F.R.S., Madras Engineers. Captain J. M. Elliot was born in November, 1843. Engineers. Captain J. M. Elliot was born in November, 1843. He obtained a commission without purchase, from Sandhurst, on Oct. 10, 1863, in the 100th Regiment, but was transferred to the 94th Regiment, at his own request, having two cousins serving in the latter corps. He served with the 94th Regiment in India from March, 1865, to February, 1868. He obtained a first-class certificate at Hythe, and was appointed, on Aug. 18, 1869, Instructor of Musketry to the 94th Regiment, which office he held with credit to himself and his regiment until promoted to the rank of Captain on Feb. 27, 1877. He was appointed Paymaster, 94th Regiment, on Oct. 29, 1878, and served with that regiment throughout the Zulu War. His untimely and cruel death is deplored by a large circle of friends and relatives, to whom he had endeared himself by the amiability of his disposition and by his upright and manly amiability of his disposition and by his upright and manly character. His eldest brother, William Elliot, of the Madras Cavalry, died in India, of illness contracted on service during the Mutiny; and his two surviving brothers, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Riversdale Elliot, Madras Army, and Captain Mowbray Lettsom Elliot, are both now serving in India.

The Portrait is from a rhotograph by Messys Elliott and

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs Elliott and

Fry, Baker-srreet.

THE LATE SIR R. GRAVES MAC-DONNELL.

Sir Richard Graves Mac-Donnell, K.C.M.G., C.B., whose death was lately announced, was born in Dublin on Sept. 3, 1814. He was a son of the Rev. Dr. Mac-Donnell, who was Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, from 1852 to 1867. He was the ninth descendant from Colla, of Ternakille, Queen's county, cousin of Sorley, one of the Mac-Donnells of the Antrim family; his mother was a daughter of Dean Graves, Senior Fellow of Trinity College. Sir Richard was educated in the University of Dublin, and obtained a scholarship in 1833, and other distinctions, both in classics and science. In 1871 the University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1838, and to the English Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1840. In 1843 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Gambia settlements. In 1847 he was appointed Governor of the colony. Before setting out from England to fill the office he married Blanche, daughter of Mr. Francis Skurray, of Brighton. He was made a C.B. in 1852, and was promoted to the Governorship of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and in 1854 to the Governorship of South Australia. In 1855 he received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. After seven years' service he returned to England, and in 1864 was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia. When Nova Scotia was merged in the Dominion of Canada he resigned the office. In 1868 he became Governor of Hong-Sir Richard Graves Mac-Donnell, K.C.M.G., C.B., whose Nova Scotia was merged in the Dominion of Canada he resigned the office. In 1868 he became Governor of Hong-Kong, and discharged the duties with the same ability which had shown in other parts. In 1870 he retired from official

THE LATE MR. JOHN GOULD, F.R.S.

We had lately to record the death of this eminent scientific A native of Lyme, in Dorsetshire, he was born ornithologist. in 1804, and at an early age showed a strong taste for the study of nature. In boyhood he spent most of his time under the care of the late Mr. J. T. Aiton, at the Royal Gardens, Windsor, where he soon acquired a taste for botany and floriculture. He afterwards continued his studies in London. In 1830 Mr. Gould became possessed of a fine collection of birds from the hill countries of India, and in the following year he proceeded to illustrate the more important species in a work which he published under the title of "A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains." This was followed by a work of more extensive character on the birds of Europe. In 1838 Mr. Gould paid a visit to Australia for the purpose of studying the natural productions of that country, the result of of which was the publication of "The Birds of Australia," a of which was the publication of "The Birds of Australia," a work in seven folio volumes, containing figures and descriptions of upwards of 600 species. Besides the above, Mr. Gould published a work on the "Mammals of Australia," a "Monograph of the Ramphastidæ," a "Monograph of the Trogonidæ," a "Monograph of the Odontophorinæ, or Partridges of America," a "Monograph of the Trochilidæ, or Humming Birds," and a supplementary volume to the "Birds of Australia."

The portruit is from a photograph by Maull and Garage

The portrait is from a photograph by Maull and Co.,

SIR J. RISDON BENNETT, M.D.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Dr. James Risdon Bennett, F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Physicians. He is the eldest son of the late Rev. James Bennett, D.D., of Gibson-square, Islington, by his James Bennett, D.D., of Gloson-square, Isington, by his marriage with Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Comley, of Römsey, Hampshire, and he was born in the year 1809. He was educated at Edinburgh University, where he took the degrees of M.D. in 1833 and LL.D. in 1878. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, in 1846, and was Censor in 1857-8. He was some time physician and least area on the theory, and practice of medicine at St. and was Censor in 1857-8. He was some time physician and lecturer on the theory and practice of medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital, physician of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Vice-President of the Pathological Vociety, &c., and in 1876 was appointed President of the Royal College of Physicians. He is the author of a translation from the German of Dr. Kramer's "Treatise on the Ear," a "Treatise on Acute Hydrocephalus," which gained the Fothergill gold medal in 1842, &c. Dr. Bennett married, in 1841. Miss Elley Selfe, Page daughter of the Rey Henry in 1841, Miss Ellen Selfe Page, daughter of the Rev. Henry Page, M.A., of Rose-hill, Worcester.

The portrait is from a photograph by Fradelle, Regent-

WRECK OF A CHANNEL ISLANDS STEAMER.

The fine screw-steamer Caledonia, of 355 tons register, one of those belonging to the London and South-Western Railway Company that ply between Southampton and the Channel Islands, was wrecked on Saturday, the 19th ult., just outside the harbour of St. Helier's, Jersey. She arrived from Guernsey about six o'clock in the morning, and had reached the point

opposite the end of the breakwater at Elizabeth Castle, when she opposite the end of the breakwater at Elizabeth Castle, when she struck on the inside of what is known as the Oyster Rock, about a quarter of a mile from the end of the breakwater. The only hope of safety lay in the use of the boats. These were at once got out, the vessel meantime slipping off the rock, and in a few minutes going down in deep water. The passengers had barely time to get into the boats, and no efforts could be made to attempt the saving of the mail-bags, which were below at the time; everything went down with the steamer, except some loose luggage on deck, that floated. The mail-bags, however, were afterwards got out of the wreck by divers, the vessel's deck being left above water at low tide. Our Illustration, showing the position in which she lay, is from a Sketch by Mr. Ernest A. J. Scott, of St. Helier's.

WRECK AND BURNING OF A VESSEL IN MOUNT'S BAY.

An American vessel got ashore on the Praa Sands, in Mount's An American vessel got ashore on the Fraa Sands, in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, on the 15th ult., and by some accident, presently afterwards, took fire and was so destroyed. This vessel was the T. R. Whiton, a fine barque of 547 tons register, of Searsport, Maine. She was bound from Victoria, Vancouver Island, to London, with a valuable mixed cargo of wool, oil, and tinned fish. She was commanded by Captain Nickels, with a crew of nine men. She left Vancouver Island on Sept. 22. Her loss was caused by the thick weather, making it impossible to ascertain her position, and land was not Sept. 22. Her loss was caused by the thick weather, handle it impossible to ascertain her position, and land was not thought to be so near, until she was rapidly drifting to shore. The cable of one of the anchors became foul and parted. The captain then preferred to beach the ship on the sands. Very soon the Prussia Cove rocket apparatus was on the spot (under Mr. Murrow), which had only a few hours previously rescued a French crew of six at Perran. In a very short space of time communication was established, and the crew were all time communication was established, and the crew were all landed in safety. The captain went on to Penzance, but was speedily recalled by the news that his ship was on fire. This may have been caused by spontaneous combustion of the wool, but the binnacle lamp was left burning. The Coast Guard sent to Penzance for the assistance of the town fire brigade, and two engines were dispatched, with Mr. Small, borough surveyor, and Superintendent Olds in charge. They worked all night, until the in-coming tide compelled them to desist, and they returned to Penzance next morning. The fire had then got entire hold of the ship, but a large portion of the cargo was saved. Our Illustration is from a sketch by Mr. F. Martyn, of Helston. Martyn, of Helston.

HOME NEWS.

It has been decided to arm the Yeomanry Cavalry at once with the Snider carbine.

Viscount Cranbrook has contributed £1000 towards founding an institute at Aldershott camp.

A new line of railway between Walsall and Wolverhampton

has been opened for traffic. Lord Sherbrooke distributed the prizes to the students of the Nottingham School of Art last week.

Mr. H. Wiggin, M.P., has been chosen president of the Midland Farmers' Club for the ensuing year.

Lord Sandwich has returned half a year's rent to his Huntingdonshire tenants who suffered losses through last

The Rev. John Hewitt Jellett, Senior Lecturer, has been appointed Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in the place of

the late Dr. Humphrey Lloyd. The proposal to admit lady students to the Cambridge Tripos examinations has been put to the vote in the University Senate, and carried by 398 to 32 votes.

An illuminated address has been presented by the Newcastle Town Council to Sir William G. Armstrong, in acknowledgment of his gift of a park to the borough.

Last week the Lord Mayor presided at the anniversary festival of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society at Willis's Rooms, when subscriptions amounting to £4366 were announced.

The Lord Mayor, presiding in the Justice Room of the Mansion House on Saturday last, received a pair of white kid gloves, as there was neither charge nor summons for hearing.

The prize given annually by the representatives of the University of Cambridge in Parliament for the best Latin essay has been adjudged to Mr. A. W. W. Dale, B.A., Trinity Hall, son of the Rev. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham.

Two wards at St. Thomas's Hospital were opened on Tuesday to the public who can afford to pay for surgical and medical advice. Dr. Walter Edmunds has been appointed medical officer of these wards, named St. Thomas's Home.

All the remaining creditors of the late West of England Bank on Tuesday received from the liquidators a dividend warrant for the balance of their claims. The entire liabilities have therefore been discharged.

The Manchester Guardian understands that the Earl of Derby has consented to become the president of the South-West Lancashire Liberal Association, and that his Lordship has also sent £100 to the funds of the South-East Lancashire Liberal Association, the offices of which are in Manchester.

Mr. Richard, M.P., presided at the annual meeting of the Protestant Dissenting Deputies held last week at the Congregational Memorial Hall. The hon, member reviewed the legislation which had resulted in the passing of the Burials Act of last Session, and expressed a confident belief in the ultimate disestablishment of the Church of England.

The annual dinner of the Society of Ancient Britons was held on Tuesday night at the Freemasons' Tavern. Lord Windsor presided. Subscriptions were announced to the schools to the amount of £800, including the Queen, £105; Lord Windsor, £105; the Earl of Powis, £52 10s.; and the Mackintosh of Mackintosh, £25.

The Rev. Benjamin Speke, Vicar of Dowlish Wake, Somerset, committed suicide on Thursday week by drowning. His wife died on the previous day. Mr. Speke was the clergy-man whose mysterious disappearance some years ago caused so much anxiety. Some weeks after his disappearance he was discovered in Cornwall, employed as a cattle drover. He was the brother of the late Captain Speke, the African explorer.

The Lord Mayor has remitted to the local committee in Glamorganshire £2079 being the amount collected at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers by the colliery explosion at Penygraid, in which 101 lives were lost. A further remittance, making in all £1199, has been made by the Lord Mayor to the Minister President of Hungary for the sufferers by the earthquakes at Agram. Both funds are closed.

Yesterday week the Lady Mayoress (Mrs Alexander McArthur) held a reception at the Mansion House. In the Egyptian Hall there were tableaux-vivants by amateurs, depicting scenes from Shakspearean plays, and well-known passages from Tennyson and Longfellow. Afterwards there was a concert. During the evening the band of the Coldstream Guards played. The guests were about 600 in number.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

I dropped in at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Tuesday night to renew my acquaintance with "The Colonel," and was delighted to listen to the merry sparkling dialogue which Mr. Burnand has apportioned to his characters, and to witness the excellent acting "one and all" of Mr. Edgar Bruce's admirably well selected company. It is amusing to note how amusingly thin-skinned are often those whose business it is to criticise, to censure, and to laugh at other people. (I beg to state that I reside at Crystal Palace Lodge, Glasshouse-street, between a conservatory and a photographer's studio; but we have reglazed our windows with toughened glass from Mr. Mortlock's, and everybody is at liberty to throw as many stones at us as he likes.) There is my good friend "Atlas," for example. He expects other people to be pachydermatous; but launch but the lightest little pellet which hits his sensitive cuticle, and he forthwith utters a fearsome roar of rage and proceeds to accuse expects other people to be pachydermatous; but launch but the lightest little pellet which hits his sensitive cuticle, and he forthwith utters a fearsome roar of rage and proceeds to accuse you of having (so to speak) begun life as a body-snatcher and knowing a great deal more about the Cato-street Conspiracy and the murder of Eliza Grimwood than you ought to do. And this is precisely the case with Mr. Burnand. This drollest of modern wags is, in the pages of that Punch which he edits so ably and so brilliantly, an artistic, a dramatic, a social, and a literary critic. He "pitches into" things and people right and left, and has no more mercy upon Mr. Burne Jones than he has on Mr. Whistler; but rub but one hair of Mr. Burnand's chevelure the wrong way and he roars. I hear that he is very vexed because some of his critics have called "The Colonel" a "glorious piece of absurdity," and others have qualified it as "farcical." Well, "London Assurance," in the heyday of its success, was dubbed a "five-act farce;" and Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" has not only been called a farce, but it is one from beginning to end. The "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," the "Médecin Malgré Lui," and "Les Précieuses Ridicules" are not only screamingly farcical, but pantomimic in their fun; and is Mr. Burnand ashamed of being in the same boat with Jean Baptiste Poquelin, called Molière? And there is, moreover, a curious family likeness between the "Précieuses" and "The Colonel." Both are deliberately intended to caricature and satirise a passing craze which the author deems to be a deliberate imposture. The enraged father Gorgibus threatens to beat his daughters because, in their mania for affectation and aristocratic airs, they have been duped into mistaking a brace of noblemen's valets for the noblemen themselves. In "The they have been duped into mistaking a brace of noblemen's valets for the noblemen themselves. In "The Colonel" a mother and daughter are held up to ridicule because they have been hoodwinked by a crafty old adventurer who pretends to be a professor of Fine Art and Intellectual who pretends to be a professor of the Art and Intellectual Culture, and a chemist's shop-boy who pretends to be a painter. The catastrophe in the two farce-comedies is nearly identical. In the "Précieuses," the sham Marquis and the sham Vicomte are stripped of their fine feathers, drubbed by their masters, and kicked off the stage. In "The Colonel," the knavish old adventurer and his "cad" of a nephew are unmasked, laughed at, and turned out of doors.

unmasked, laughed at, and turned out of doors.

The acting throughout on the first night of "Colonel" was excellent, still (as on most first nights) it was slightly susceptible of improvement; and I was glad to find on the occasion of my second visit that such an improvement, in a very marked degree, had taken place. Mr. James Fernandez' conception of the detestable old humbug, Lambert Streyke, is wonderfully thorough, earnest, and effective. He has weighed and given proper light, shade, and emphasis to his every word and every gesture; but, somehow, I cannot altogether approve of his physical "make-up." The attire of "the Mouldy Master," as the Colonel calls the Professor, is a little too shabby. He looks more like an elderly schoolmaster in difficulties than an art professor. The modern "Æsthete" is rather a gorgeous creature; and as a well-known, amiable, and very long-haired Æsthete observed on the first night, had he been called in he could have given the management some valuable hints as to how æstheticism might be corporeally burlesqued. Assuredly the Professor should have had longer hair, a barer throat, a much larger turn-down corner, and a generally Byronic appearance. Then as regards the ladies. Sprightly Miss C. Grahame as Forrester's sister, was as an actress all that could be desired; and in the way of costume her blue dress and blue stockings were as ungainly as anyone could wish; but it was scarcely with propriety that Mr. Burnand has made the young lady compare herself to "one of Marcus Ward's Christmas Cards." The designs of the figures on our Christmas Cards." The designs of the figures on our Christmas Cards." The designs of the figures and the Wards, and other decorative publishers, by such artists as Mr. Coleman, Mr. Caldecott, Miss Kate Greenaway, Miss Thompson, e tutti The acting throughout on the first night of "Colonel" drawings executed for the Delarues and the Wards, and other decorative publishers, by such artists as Mr. Coleman, Mr. Caldecott, Miss Kate Greenaway, Miss Thompson, e tutti quanti, satisty certain canons of grace, symmetry, and beauty which are universally accepted; and these cards are eagerly purchased by unesthetic as well as by æsthetic people all the world over. If Miss Grahame had remarked that "she looked like a figure from one of Mr. Walter Crane's Picture-Books" the simile would have been both happy and justifiable; because Mr. Walter Crane is a professedly "intense" and medieval painter, who can good-humouredly paredy his own style in the quaint cartoons both happy and justifiable; because Mr. Walter Crane is a professedly "intense" and mediæval painter, who can good-humouredly parody his own style in the quaint cartoons which he draws for the publishers. Again, Miss Amy Roselle, whose impersonation of the coquettish widow, Mrs. Blyth, is delightful, arch, piquante, and ladylike, looks charming in her riding-habit; but the subsequent short dress in which she appears is an altogether commonplace and garish transcript from the French fashion-books; while Miss Marion Holms, as Mrs. Forrester, standing by her side, with her large hat and plume and robe of pale amber silk, looks handsome and graceful enough to have stepped bodily from the pages of the famous book of costumes of Cesare Vecellio. I conceive that Mr. Burnand will not maintain that Titian and his kinsman who drew these costumes of Cesare Vecellio. I conceive that Mr. Burnand will not maintain that Titian and his kinsman who drew these costumes were humbugs and impostors. But there is a line in "The Colonel" which should console all sincere lovers of art for the attacks which Mr. Burnand has made on astheticism. "You talk very glibly," quietly obestres Mrs. Forrester to the Colonel, "of what you do not understand." There it is. If Mr. Burnand were only ten years older—if he had only been born in the Age of Ugliness, before John Ruskin and John Everett Millais, William Holman Hunt, Gabriel Dante Rossetti, and the rest of the Præ-Raphaclite breithren rose in their might sternly to declare, with pen and pencil, that the Birmingham tea-tray style of painting should die the death—he might have some faint glimmering of understanding what astheticism and faint glimmering of understanding what estheticism and mediavalism have done and what (D.V.) they mean to do in this still terribly benighted and Philistine-ridden country.

The acting of Mr. Coghlan as the Colonel is worthy of the very highest praise. He is the best personator of an educated American, quiet, reserved, drily humorous, and not by any means devoid of polish, that I have as yet seen on our stage. The words which have been given him to speak are singularly free from exaggeration, and might have been written by a dramatist who had lived for years in the United States, and who was intimately conversant (as Mr. Dion Boucicault is) with the diction and the idiosyncrasics of the people. Mr. Coghlan renders Mr. Burnand's language with complete artistic appreciation and insight. He really looks and speaks like an American gentleman, and his impersonation would, I venture to surprise he at the proper accounted as set three reconstructions. venture to surmise, be at once accepted as of true ring and mintage by an American audience.

I have reverted at this length to "The Colonel," because in all probability this capital comedy will be "the Play of the Season." On Tuesday night I believe that I took possession of the only stall in the house remaining vacant. If another spectator had entered he would have had to stand on somebody else's head. The stalls and private boxes at the Prince of Wales's are, I learned, being booked for many nights in advance; but I should advise everybody to "have a try" to see one of the wittiest and funniest plays that have been produced these many wittiest and funniest plays that have been produced these many years since.

Next week I shall say something about Madame Modjeska in "Heartsease" at the Court, and Mr. Hermann Vezin as Hamlet at Sadler's Wells.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

As briefly recorded last week, this society opened its sixty-ninth season on the Thursday evening, Mr. Cusins being still the conductor. There have been some changes in the management and direction of the society, a new arrangement being the establishment of two rehearsals for each concert, and the admission of subscribers to the second of each occasion—the number of concerts being the restablishment of the second of each occasion—the number of concerts being now limited to six instead of eight number of concerts being now limited to six instead of eight. Last week's programme comprised the following orchestral pieces—Mendelssohn's "Melusine" overture, that by Berlioz entitled "Waverley," and Rossini's to his "Guillaume Tell," and Beethoven's fourth symphony (in B flat). The performances of the band displayed some improvement on those of recent seasons; but there is still room for more, and this will probably come at future concents. probably come at future concerts.

The occasion now referred to brought forward a new pianoforte concerto, composed and performed by Herr Scharwenka, whose forcible playing was perhaps the object of the applianse which followed, rather than admiration of the work, which is tediously long, and, for the most part, dry and laboured in subject and treatment. The pianist was also aboured in subject and treatment. The pianist was also applauded in his execution of two unaccompanied solos by Liszt. Bach's air "Aus Liebe" (with recitative), from the "Passion-Music," was expressively sung by Mdlle. Friedländer, as was the aria "Cangio d'aspetto" (from Handel's "Admeto") by Madame Enriquez—Mdlle. Orgeni having rendered, with much success, the recitative and air "Non mi dir," from Mozart's "Don Giovanni."

At the next concert—on March 10—Berlioz's symphony (with chorus and vocal solos) "Romeo et Juliette," will be given, for the first time entire, in London, for many years.

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BERLIOZ'S "L'ENFANCE DU CHRIST."

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The third of the series of four concerts given by Mr. Charles Hallé at St. James's Hall took place on Saturday evening, when an English version of Berlioz's Sacred Trilogy was performed for the first time in London—having been previously given at one of Mr. Hallé's Manchester concerts. It is one of its composer's latest productions, the original text being—as in other instances—by himself; the late Mr. Chorley being accountable for the English imitation thereof which was used in Saturday night's performance. The music presents a strong contrast to most of that by Berlioz in its comparative simplicity of style and the general absence of those excessive orchestral elaborations in which his skill is frequently displayed with redundant effect. The work consists of three portions; "King Herod's Dream"—"The Flight into Egypt"—and "The Coming to Saïs." In the first part, the most noticeable features are: a characteristic "Night March," a rather gloomy air for Herod, the orchestral "Incantation Music" (with its eccentric alternations of three-four and common time); an effective chorus of magicians, and a graceful duet for Mary and Joseph, supplemented by some choral passages for voices of unseen angels.

The second part opens with a dry piece of fugal writing—a form in which Berlioz was by no means an adept. This is followed by one of the best numbers in the work. "The Enre-

The second part opens with a dry piece of fugal writing—a form in which Berlioz was by no means an adept. This is followed by one of the best numbers in the work, "The Farewell of the Shepherds," a smooth and melodious chorus that pleased so greatly as to be encored. The following "Repose of the Holy Family" is illustrated by some pleasing orchestral writing; the second part of the Trilogy closing with a few passages for the unseen choir of angels.

Part three includes a dull trio for Mary and Joseph; followed by a chorus of Ismaelites (an attempt at the ecclesiastical style); a very pretty instrumental "Serenade," with piquant use of flutes and harp; a flowing and placid chorus of Ismaelites (interspersed with phrases for the Narrator); and a brief choral close (pianissimo) for the unseen angels.

By comparison with most other important works of the

By comparison with most other important works of the composer, the Trilogy is weak, possessing but little and intermittent interest, and very slight impress of the sacred character. It was generally well_rendered, the orchestra having been especially satisfactory and the chorus fairly so. The soprano solo music, for Mary, was sung with much grace and refinement by Miss Santley, daughter of the eminent baritone, refinement by Miss Santley, daughter of the eminent baritone, he having given the music of Joseph in his usual artistic style. The declamatory passages, for the Narrator, were finely rendered by Mr. E. Lloyd, Signor Foli's resonant bass voice having told well in those assigned to Herod and the Father of the Family. Subordinate solos were rendered by Messrs. F. Leigh and F. A. Bridge.

The fourth and last of this series of Mr. Hallé's concerts takes place this (Saturday) evening, when Berlioz's "Faust" will be again repeated.

will be again repeated.

At last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert the serial performance of Schubert's eight symphonics was continued, No. 4 (the "Tragic" symphony) having been the work given. The beauties of this were commented on in reference to its first hearing and repetitions at the Crystal Palace. what dry concerto for the violoncello, by Herr Eckert, was skilfully played by Herr Hausman, who was also applauded in his rendering of a short solo by Herr Bruch and another by Herr Davidoff. Mendelssohn's overture "Die Hebriden," and that by Berlioz entitled "Les Francs Juges," and vocal solos contributed by Mr. E. Lloyd made up the rest of the programme. At this week's Saturday concert Herr Joachim is to play Beethoven's violin concerto, and Schumann's Fantasia.

Madame Schumann's reannearance at this week's Monday.

Madame Schumann's reappearance at this week's Monday Popular Concert drew an overflowing audience. The great pianist was received with an enthusiastic welcome, which was renewed with increased demonstrativeness after her admirable performance of her late husband's "Etudes Symphoniques," in which her playing was characterised by all its former rare excellence. Brahms's Sonata for Piano and Violin, in G (op. 78), derived its utmost effect from the combined performance of Madame Schumann and Herr Joachim. Mr. Oswald confirmed the favourable impression he had previously made by his refined singing, at Monday's concert, of the late

Mr. H. Smart's song, "Estelle," and an aria by Buononcini. The remaining items of the concert were Mendelssohn's string quartette in E minor (from op. 44), and Haydn's in D minor (from op. 76), finely led by Herr Joachim.

Mr. Walter Bache gave his tenth annual Pianoforte Recital at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, when his programme comprised pieces by Bach, Beethoven, Liszt, Chopin, Von Bülow, and Weber, all which were very successfully rendered by the pianist. Some lieder by Schumann were expressively sung by Miss Orridge.

St. David's Day was celebrated on Tuesday evening by a Welsh Festival Concert at the Royal Albert Hall, and another at St. James's Hall, the latter having been given in aid of the Pen-y-Graig explosion fund.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society announced its annual performance of "The Messiah" for last Wednesday evening (Ash Wednesday), conducted by Mr. Barnby, and with Miss A. Marriott, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. J. Maas, and Signor Ghilberti as solo singers.

Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts were intermitted this week on account of Ash Wednesday, but will be resumed on Wednesday next, when the last concert but four of the present season will be given.

The Bach Choir was to give the first concert of the new season on Thursday evening, with an interesting selection, comprising that composer's fine cantata, "Ich hatte viel Bekümmerniss;" part of an unfinished anthem (for eightpart chorus) by the late Sterndale Bennett; Motets by Palestrina and Vittoria; the "Gloria" from Cherubini's mass in D; Schumann's "Requiem for Mignon;" a madrigal by Pearsall; and the finale to the first act of Mendelssohn's unfinished opera, "Loreley." Mr. Otto Goldsmidt continues to be the conductor of the society. Of Thursday night's performances we must speak next week.

Yesterday (Friday) evening Sir Michael Costa's "Naaman" The Bach Choir was to give the first concert of the new

Yesterday (Friday) evening Sir Michael Costa's "Naaman" was announced for performance by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by the composer, and with Miss Robertson, Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. Kenningham, and Mr. Santley as solo vocalists.

Mr. J. T. Hutchinson gave his annual concert in the Holborn Townhall on Monday evening, when was performed Dr. Muc-farren's "Lady of the Lake."

M. Lamoureux, the promoter of Handel's music in Paris (and late conductor at the Grand Opera), is in London, preparing for his two orchestral concerts in St. James's Hall, at which it is his intention to produce some of the most noticeable productions of living French composers. The dates of the performances are March 15 and 22.

As previously announced, the committee of the Birmingham Musical Festival have arranged with M. Gounod for the production, at the next triennial celebration (in 1882) of an original oratorio, entitled "The Redemption." In a letter just received from the composer, he states that the whole of the first part is finished and scored for orchestra. The other two parts are in hand, and will be ready by Jan. 1 next, the time specified for the delivery of the work.

ART NOTES.

The Spring Exhibition of the Institute of Art. Conduit-The Spring Exhibition of the Institute of Art, Conduit-street, opened on Monday last. If the paintings and drawings are not better than before, there is a marked improvement in the embroidery and other art-work of ladies, especially as regards the character of design. There are several meritorious performances in these branches, and the "Institute" is evidently doing good service in this direction.

The Report of the last Autumn Exhibition of Pictures at Livernool states that the sales amounted to \$11,735, being

The Report of the last Autumn Exhibition of Pictures at Liverpool states that the sales amounted to £11,735, being very far beyond the average, with the exception of the sales of 1875. Three hundred fewer pictures were exhibited than in the preceding year, owing partly to the increased number of unusually large pictures. The committee will, in future, as a general rule, give the preference to pictures of a moderate size.

The French Academy of Fine Aris has elected Mr. Alman

The French Academy of Fine Arts has elected Mr. Alma
Tadema its London correspondent in the section of painting.
Mr. F. D. Ward, of the firm of Marcus Ward and Co.,
printers, Belfast, has been elected a member of the Royal
Irish Academy in recognition of his efforts and those of his
firm for the advancement of art. firm for the advancement of art.

Mary Ann Atkins, nursemaid, was charged at the Marylebone Police Court on Tuesday with kidnapping a baby, the child of Dr. Downes, Kentish Town-road. The evidence was of an extraordinary character, the accused claiming the child as her own. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

A new departure in the musical drama will be made in "The Stores," a "Co-opera" to be produced at Drury Lane next Monday—a combination of opera, cantata, and farce, written by Messrs. Edward Rose and Augustus Harris to expose the weaknesses of co-operative stores, and set to music Mr. Bucalossi.

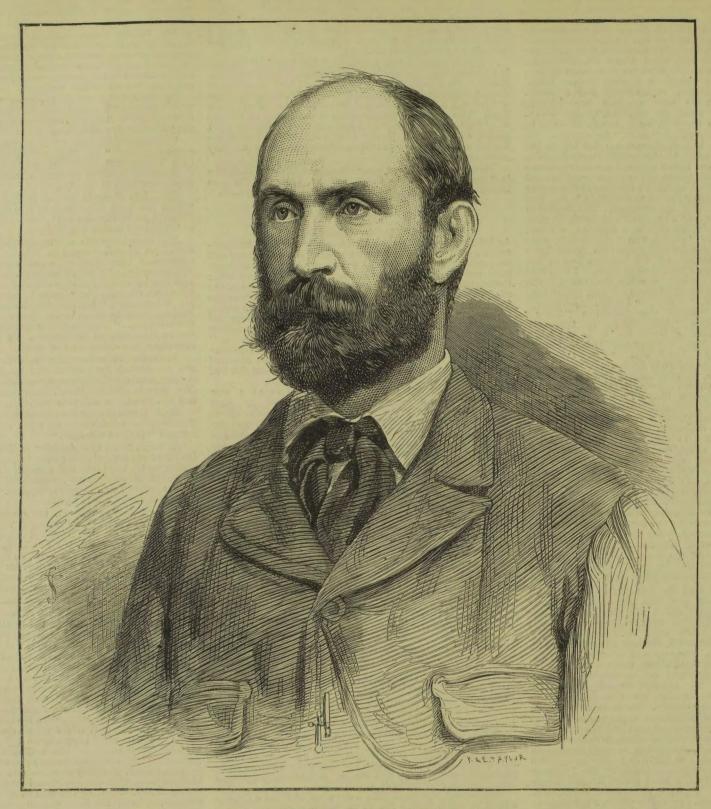
The Coroner's inquiry into the death of Lieutenant Roper was brought to a close at Chatham on Monday, when the jury returned a verdict that the deceased officer was murdered by some person or persons unknown, and added a recommenda-tion that the Home Secretary be asked to offer a reward for the discovery of the murderer.

The grand jury at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday returned frue bills for felony and misdemeanour against Mrs. Fletcher, her husband, James Fletcher, and James Merton, for defrauding Mrs. Hart-Davis of jewellery of the value of £10,000 by false pretences. The trial is postponed to the April Sessions.

Mr. John Hearne, land agent to a brother of the late Lord Mountmorres and clerk to the Petty Sessions at Ballinrobe, was on Monday night shot near his residence. Two members of the Tralee branch of the Land League have been arrested on suspicion of being among a party of men in disguise, who made a raid for arms and money in that neighbourhood on Sunday night. Mr. Hearne is not dead.

At a meeting of the Senatus Academicus of Edinburgh University on Monday a deed was read, executed by the late Thomas Carlyle, bequeathing to the University his estate at Craigenputtock for the foundation and endowment of ten bursarships, to be called the "John Welsh Bursaries"—the property bequeathed having come to him through his marriage with the last heiress of a family named Welsh, of whom it had been the patrimony for many generations.

The annual festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Insti-tution, of which the Royal Grand Master, the Prince of Wales, is patron and president, was held last week, at Free-masons' Hall. Colonel Sir Henry Edwards, the Provincial Grand Master for West Yorkshire, presided, and there were 350 stewards. It was stated that the expenditure was £13,000 a year, while the permanent income was only £2610 a year, thus leaving a large deficiency to be made up by the benevo-leves of the brethren. Brother James Terry, the secretary. The annual festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Instilence of the brethren. Brother James Terry, the secretary, read out the lists, showing a total of £14,160, the largest amount yet gathered for any one of the three charities.



GENERAL SIR GEORGE POMEROY COLLEY, K.C.S.I., KILLED AT MAJUBA HILL, LAING'S NEK, ON SUNDAY LAST.—SEE PAGE 226.



THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL: A BOER OUTPOST.

THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL.



ATTACK ON ENGLISH VEDETTES BY THE BOERS.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

It is with deep regret that we have this week again to record a sad loss of life in the disastrous conflict that took place on Sunday morning between the British troops led by Sir George Colley, who has himself fallen amongst the slain, and the Boers of the Transvaal defending the mountain passes into their country on the Natal border.

This is the third head fought action, since the unhappy

their country on the Natal border.

This is the third hard-fought action, since the unhappy and inglorious war began in January, which has brought a mortifying repulse, and the loss of many brave and good soldiers, upon the British military force in South Africa. Such experiences might, perhaps, be a salutary warning, if rightly accepted, against the arrogant spirit that hastens to cut with the sword every knot of political complication, too often regardless both of equity and expediency in dealing with foreign communities supposed to be weaker than the British administration. At the same time, our earnest desire for the speedy restoration of peace by the negotiations which British administration. At the same time, our earnest desire for the speedy restoration of peace by the negotiations which have already been opened, as we are told, upon terms securing complete local independence to the Dutch citizens of the Transvaal, equally with their neighbours in the adjacent territory, must be increased by these deplorable fruits of a needless strife between the two European nationalities dividing the occupation of that extensive region. And while the sorrow and sympathy of all in England will ever be fully bestowed upon the men whose lives are sacrificed in any of these distant wars. the men whose lives are sacrificed, in any of these distant wars, to their duty of military service under the orders of our Queen's Government, it would be ungenerous and unworthy of Englishmen not to respect the patriotism and the valour of those with whom they contend. The example of courageous

Queen's Government, it would be ungenerous and unworthy of Englishmen not to respect the patriotism and the valour of those with whom they contend. The example of courageous determination and active zeal for the cause of their national freedom which has been set by these simple Dutch farmers, untrained in the modern arts of warfare, unprovided with stillery and military stores, and without any regularly drilled troops or professionally skilled officers, will not soon be forgotten. It is now quite evident that their ranks include almost the entire number of adult men capable of bearing arms in the Dutch population of that country, many of whom, no doubt, are husbands and fathers, men of quiet agricultural and pastoral industry, who have left their homes and families, and willingly risk their lives, to preserve the independence for which their ancestors thrice wandered into the perilous wilderness, nearly half a century ago.

This consideration alone should far outweigh that of merely official and administrative perplexities which seem to beset the Colonial Department of her Majesty's Government in finding some method of reversing the fatally mistaken course pursued since 1877, which our Prime Minister has most vehemently and indignantly condemned. "You have," said Mr. Gladstone, "the invasion of a free people in the Transvaal—to compel them to accept a citizenship which they decline and refuse." This policy, adopted most unwisely, or as he was tempted to say, "insanely," is now put to the test of being enforced by the ordeal of unsparing mutual bloodshed, against the hereditary republicans of whom he spoke. "Protestant in religion, Hollanders in race, vigorous, obstinate, and tenacious in character, even as we are ourselves." It is vain to expect that the forcing of the Drakensberg passes, or the defeat of the Boers in two or three sanguinary battles, will put an end to their resistance or finally establish British rule over a vast inland territory, wholly taken up by their widespread farms and dwellings. The pe rule with such loyalty and goodwill as to dispense with an armed occupation of their country. They will assuredly not forget, in the simple annals of their secluded little nation, the forget, in the simple annals of their secluded little nation, the local defeats which they have been able to inflict, three times running, upon some of the best of our soldiers under a commander of high reputation. The effect of these Dutch victories will remain in the mind of the Boers, notwithstanding the successes which Sir F. Roberts may be expected soon to gain in the approaching campaign, with a force prospectively estimated at 13,000 picked British troops, very far outnumbering all the Boers of fighting age, and with all the costly machinery and equipment of scientific warfare. They may shortly be conquered for a time, but their national spirit will not be effectually subdued.

The news of last Sunday's disaster was published, by tele-

The news of last Sunday's disaster was published, by telegraph, in the London papers of Monday morning. The best account, however, appeared in the Standard of Tuesday, from the Special Correspondent of that journal, who was present at the fight, and was taken prisoner, but was soon afterwards released. It seems that Major-General Sir George Colley, with a force of exem hundred new conviction of special correspondent. the fight, and was taken prisoner, but was soon afterwards released. It seems that Major-General Sir George Colley, with a force of seven hundred men, consisting of some of the 5th Regiment, 60th Rifles, 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders, and Naval Brigade, started from the camp at Mount Prospect, near Hatley's Hotel, late on Saturday night. Their destination was kept a profound secret until they were on the point of starting. Each man earried with him three days' provisions and eighty rounds of ammunition. The official expectation seems to have been that, after taking the Majuba Hill, they would have been capable of holding it for two or three days, when the reinforcements under General Evelyn Wood were expected to arrive, and the assault would have been delivered on Laing's Nek; that is, if the Boers had waited for it. But the official expectation was not realised. Majuba Hill is some three or four miles from the British camp at Mount Prospect. The troops made their way cautiously in the darkness to the back of the mountain to avoid observation by the Boers. The ascent was terribly difficult. It is very steep in many parts, and studded with huge boulder-stones. The men, burdened with rifles and havresacks, had often to crawl on hands and feet, pulling themselves up steep declivities by the help of such brushwood or stumps or branches as were found rooted in the crevices of the rock. They successfully gained the first height, but a second, connected with the first by a ridge, had then to crevices of the rock. They successfully gained the first height, but a second, connected with the first by a ridge, had then to be encountered, and the ascent of it was as difficult as that of the first. But they reached the top successfully long before daybreak. The top of the mountain, at a height of over two thousand fcet above the encampment at Mount Prospect, was found to consist of a large basin or plateau on which the force could easily be disposed. There was very good cover; and the bulk of the force could lie out of sight on the ground, thoroughly protected, firing occasional shots as opportunity offered. Two companys of Highlanders had been left at the foot of the hill, and another small force on the ridge, to keep open communication with the camp. The Naval Brigade were endeavouring to hoist a Gatling gun to the mountain top; but it was an impossible task.

the twas an impossible task—at least, on the side of the hill which they were compelled to ascend.

"The enemy's principal laager," says this correspondent, "was about two thousand yards distant. At sunrise the Boers were to be seen moving in their lines; but it was not until nearly an hour later that a party of mounted videttes were seen trotting out towards the hill. As they approached, our outlying pickets fired upon them. The sound of our guns

was heard at the Dutch laager, and the whole scene changed as if by magic. In place of a few scattered figures, there appeared on the scene swarms of men rushing hither and thither; some ran to their horses, others to the waggous, and the work of inspanning the oxen and preparing for an instant retreat began at once. But when the first panic abated it could be seen that some person in authority had taken the command. The greater portion of the Boers began to move forward with the evident intention of attacking us, but the work of preparing for a retreat in case of necessity still went on, and continued until all the waggons were inspanned and ready to move away; some, indeed, at once began to withdraw.

"About seven o'clock the Boers opened fire, and the bullets whistled thickly over the plateau. The men were all perfectly cool and confident, and I do not think that the possibility of the position being carried by storm occurred to anyone. From seven to eleven the Boers lying all round the hill maintained

seven to eleven the Boers lying all round the hill maintained a constant fire. Their shooting was wonderfully accurate. The stones behind which our men in the front line were lying The stones behind which our men in the front line were lying were hit by almost every shot. Opposed to such shooting as this, there was no need to impress upon the men to keep well under cover. They only showed to take an occasional shot; and, accurate as was the enemy's shooting, up to eleven o'clock we had but five casualties. Four of the 92nd were slightly wounded. Twenty men of this regiment, under Lieutenant Hamilton, held the point which was the most threatened by the Boers. Nothing could exceed the steadiness of these Highlanders. They kept well under cover, and, although they fired but seldom, they killed eight or ten of the Boers who showed themselves from behind cover.

"So far, our position appeared perfectly safe. The Boers had, indeed, got between us and the camp; but we had three days' provisions, and could hold out until the reinforcements came up. Our casualties were few and unimportant, and all were perfectly confident of the result. From eleven to twelve

were perfectly confident of the result. From eleven to twelve the enemy's fire continued as hot but as harmless as before; between twelve and one it slackened, and it seemed as if the

Boers were drawing off.

"This, however, was not the case. The enemy had been, as we afterwards learned, very strongly reinforcing his fighting line, in preparation for an assault; and shortly after one o'clock a terrific fire suddenly broke forth from the right lower slopes of the hill, the side on which the firing had all along been heariest. A tremendous rule was significanced by lower slopes of the hill, the side on which the firing had all along been heaviest. A tremendous rush was simultaneously made by the enemy. Our advanced line was at once nearly all shot or driven back upon our main position. This may be described as an oblong basin on the top of the hill. It was about two hundred yards long by fifty broad. Our whole force now lined the rim of the basin, and fixed bayonets to repel the assailants. The Boers with shouts of triumph swarmed up the sides of the hill and made several desperate attempts to carry the position with a rush; each time, however, they were driven back with the bayonet. After each charge the firing, which nearly ceased during the milie, broke attempts to carry the position with a rush; each time, however, they were driven back with the bayonet. After each charge the firing, which nearly ceased during the mêlée, broke out with renewed violence, and the air above us seemed alive with bullets. The troops did their duty well and steadily, and, trying as was the occasion, fought with great coolness, encouraged by their officers. At last the Boers, who had gathered near the edge of the slope, made a tremendous rush at a point beyond that at which they had before been attacking, and where the numbers of the defenders were comparatively small. They burst through the defenders, poured in over the edge of the basin, and our position was lost. The main line of our defenders, their flank turned, and taken in reverse, made a rush along the plateau to endeavour to form and rally, but it was useless. With fierce shouts and a storm of bullets the Boers poured in. There was a wild rush with the Boers close behind; the roar of fire, the whistling of the bullets, the yells of the enemy, made up a din which seemed infernal. All round, men were falling; there was no resistance, no halt—it was a flight for life. At this moment I was knocked down by the rush and trampled on, and when I came to my senses the Boers were firing over me at the retreating troops, who were moving down the hill.

"Upon trying to rise I was taken prisoner, and led away. On the hill I found the body of General Colley shot through the head. I also saw Captain Singleton, of the 92nd, severely wounded; Lieutenant Hamilton, 92nd, slightly; Dr. Lanton, severely; Captain Morris, severely; and Millar, also severely. Captain Maude was killed; Lieutenant Macdonald, of the 92nd, was also a prisoner. What others were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners I cannot as yet say, but fear that our loss both in officers and men is very severe. Mauyare still missing,

or taken prisoners I cannot as yet say, but fear that our loss both in officers and men is very severe. Manyare still missing, having hid themselves in the brushwood on the hills till the

having hid themselves in the brushwood on the hins till the darkness fell.

"After a conversation with the Boer General I induced him to grant me a pass to come into the camp and bring out succour for the wounded. They were lying thickly both on the plateau and everywhere on the descent of the hill. The Boers were very civil. They took, it was true, a few articles I had about me; but no troops in the world could, on the whole, have behaved better as victors. Talking with me, they ascribed their victories not to their arms or bravery, but to the righteousness of their cause. As to the completeness of their victory there can be no question. They carried by sheer fighting a position which the General himself considered to be, defended by the force at his command, impregnable. Even now I can hardly understand how it was done—so sudden was the rush, so instantaneous the change from what we regarded as perfect safety to imminent peril. Up to the moment when they made this rush they had effected no progress whatever; a few only of our men had been engaged; the casualties were trifling in the extreme. A few minutes later they held the crest of the hill, and our men were defending the natural basin in which they had been lying in apparent security. It cannot be denied that the capture of Majuba Hill is an exploit of which any troops in the world might be proud."

of which any troops in the world might be proud."

The telegrams published in London on Wednesday morning proved that there had been some exaggeration in the rumours at first current with regard to the amount of our s in the action on Sunday. Those who escaped from the hill expressed their fears that not more than 100 men had got away unhurt. The official return shows, however, that out of 35 officers and 693 men, 20 officers and 266 men are killed, wounded, prisoners, or missing, thus leaving 15 officers and 427 men untouched. But this includes the two companies of the 60th which were left to guard the line of communication with the camp, and did not take part in the action on the hill. numbers actually killed are officially stated as three officers—namely, Major-General Sir G. Pomeroy Colley; Lieutenant the Hon. Cornwallis Maude, 58th Regiment; and Lieutenant Trower, R.N., of H.M.S. Boadicea; and eighty-two soldiers, including non-commissioned officers. Surgeon-Major Henry Cornish is also reported to have died of his wounds. Commander Romilly, R.N., of H.M.S. Boadicea, was dangerously wounded early in the action. Six officers were taken prisoners. The body of Sir George Colley was given up by the Boers on Tuesday, and was buried, with military honours, in the British camp at Mount Prospect, but will probably be removed to Pietermaritzburg, where Lady Colley is staying, at a more convenient time. A burying party of our soldiers was allowed on Tuesday to go up to Majuba Hill, and to inter the numbers actually killed are officially stated as three officers

British dead, about eighty in number, on the ground where they fell. Other parties have brought in the wounded, of whom there are 122. The Dutch loss is said to be very small: few of their dead have been seen. The Standard correspondent, as a prisoner who had been released on parole, had to return to the Boers' camp on Monday, after getting assistance from our camp for the British wounded. He says there are about fifty British prisoners, who are well treated. He had a conversation with the Dutch Commandant, Franz Joubert, who complained that Sir George Colley had brought on the battle, unexpectedly, by a hostile movement, while peace negotiations were going on. Joubert said that the Dutch of the Transvaal were desirous of peace, and were prepared to accept a South African Confederation, but they must have entire freedom and self-government, for which they were fighting and willing to die. "He was sure that the people of England, and their Ministers, meant to do what was right and just, but the English officials and army commanders worked for their own ends, and wilfully misrepresented facts: hence the Transvaal was driven to desperation by feeling that it was hopeless to ask for justice." He desired the Standard correspondent to make this known in England. make this known in England.

make this known in England.

Major-General Sir F. Reberts, Bart., G.C.B., who is appointed to succeed Sir C. Pomeroy-Colley, left England yesterday, embarking with his staff in the Balmoral Castle, at Dartmouth. Lieutenant-Colonel Pretyman goes as his Assistant Military Secretary. Major-General Newdigate, Colonel T. D. Baker, and Colonel Hughes, R.A., will have commands under Sir F. Roberts. Among the additional reinforcements sent to the Transvaal are the 99th Regiment, from Bermuda, the 85th, from Bombay, the 102nd, from Ceylon. from Bermuda, the 85th, from Bombay, the 102nd, from Ceylon, the 14th Hussars, from Bombay, the 7th Hussars, from Ireland, and a fresh draft of the 60th Rifles, from Portsmouth. The number of British troops will be far larger than that employed in the Zulu War, and the cost of that was five millions steeling.

millions sterling.

LATE SIR G. POMEROY COLLEY, K.C.S.I.

LATE SIR G. POMEROY COLLEY, K.C.S.I.

Major-General Sir George Pomeroy Colley, who was killed last Sunday in the fight on Majuba hill, at Laing's Nek, has had a distinguished military career. He entered the 2nd Foot as Ensign in May, 1852; was made Licutenant, August, 1854; Captain, June, 1860; Brevet-Major, March, 1863; Brevet Licutenant-Colonel, May, 1873; Colonel, April, 1874; and received local rank as Brigadier-General, June, 1879. He was employed on special service on the Cape frontier in 1858, 1859, and 1861, and was concerned in the occupation of Kreli's territory and the defeat and death of Tola, for which services he was twice thanked by the Government, and in recognition of which he received his brevet majority. He next served with distinction throughout the China War of 1860, participating in the capture of the Taku Forts and the several actions during the advance on Pekin. For this he received a medal with two clasps. From 1871 to 1873 he fulfilled the duties of Military Administration and Law at the Staff College, Sandhurst; but at the close of 1873 he was again in Africa, doing good service in the Ashantee War, during which he was in command of the transport and line of communications. Throughout the campaign he played a prominent part, being present at the Battle of Amcaful, the defence of the posts of Quarman and Foumanah, the Battle of Ordahsu, and the capture of Coomassie. He was several times mentioned in despatches, and was rewarded with the brevet of Colonel and the dignity of C.B. In 1878 he was made a C.M.G. for his services in South Africa; and for his services during the Afghan campaign, when he obtained leave from Lord Lytton, for whom he was acting as military secretary, to proceed to the front, he was made a K.C.S.I. It will be remembered that when Sir Garnet Wolseley succeeded Lord Chelmisford during the Zulu War as Chief of the British force, Sir Garnet made a special point of having Sir George Colley as chief of his staff. When Sir Garnet left South will be remembered that when Sir Garnet Wolseley succeeded Lord Chelmsford during the Zulu War as Chief of the British force, Sir Garnet made a special point of having Sir George Colley as chief of his staff. When Sir Garnet left South Africa, after the Secocoeni cumpaign, Sir George Colley was appointed Governor of Natal, Commander-in-Chief for Natal and the Transvaal, and High Commissioner for the affairs of South-east Africa. It thus devolved upon him, last Christmas, to take steps for the military repression of the Dutch revolt in the Transvaal. But his first act was to issue an address to the British troops, in which he says that he "trusts the officers and men will not allow the soldierly spirit which prompts them to gallant action to degenerate into a feeling of revenge. The task now forced upon us by the unprovoked action of the Boers is a painful one in any circumstances, and the General calls on all ranks to assist him in his endeavours to mitigate the sufferings it must entail. We must be careful to avoid punishing the innocent for the guilty, and must remember that, though misled and deluded, the Boers are in the main a brave and high-spirited people, and are actuated by feelings that are entitled to our respect." Sir George Colley also took occasion, after the conflicts of Jan. 28 and Feb. 8, to bear his willing testimony to the honourable conduct of the enemy, and especially to their humane treatment of British wounded soldiers. He has further exerted himself, with the best of good will, to promote the negotiations for peace, but unhappily, so far, without any satisfactory result. We may add that Sir George was an occasional writer upon topics of military administration; he contributed the article "Army" to the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," published by Messrs. A. and C. Black, of Edinburgh.

C. Black, of Edinburgh.
Our Portrait of Sir George Colley is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Fox, of Piccadilly.

GENERAL SIR EVELYN WOOD, K.C.B.

Major-General Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, who has, by the death of Sir George Pomeroy Colley last Sunday, succeeded to the chief command, until Sir F. Roberts shall arrive, of the the chief command, until Sir F. Roberts shall arrive, of the British forces in South-East Africa, and to the office, provisionally, of Governor of Natal, enjoys a high military reputation. He is a son of the late Rev. Sir John Page Wood, Bart., and nephew to Lord Hatherley; he was born in 1838, and was educated at Marlborough School. In 1852 he entered the Royal Navy, and served under Captain Sir William Peel, R.N., in the Naval Brigade at the siege of Sebastopol, acting as Aide-de-Camp, from October, 1854, to June, 1855. At the unsuccessful assault on the Redan, on June 18, while carrying one of the scaling ladders, he was severely wounded, for which he was mentioned with praise in Lord Raglan's despatches. he was mentioned with praise in Lord Raglan's despatches. He obtained the Crimean medal, with two clasps, the fifth-class Order of the Medjidieh, and a Turkish medal, and was made a Knight of the French Legion or Honour. He next entered the Army, as Ensign in the 73rd Regiment; was pro-moted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1856, Captain in 1861, and Major in 1862. He served in the Indian campaign of 1858 as a Brigade Major, and was present at the actions of Rajghur, Sindwaho, Kharee, and Baroda, for which he gained a medal, and was twice mentioned in despatches. In 1859 and 1860 he commanded the first regiment of Beatson's Irregular Horse, and received the theory of the today of the strong ment. and received the thanks of the Indian Government

for his pursuit of the rebels in the Seronge jungle; he also won the Victoria Cross for valour. He raised the second regiment of Central India Horse. In September, 1873, being a Lieutenant-Coloncl of the 90th infantry, he accompanied Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Ashantee War, and organised a native force, which he commanded, with other troops, in the affairs of Essaman, and on the road from Mansu to the river Prah, following the retreat of the Ashantee army from the coast. Lieutenant-Colonel Wood afterwards commanded the right wing of the army in the battles of Amoaful and Ordahsu, and the capture of Coomassie. For these services, he was several times mentioned with approbation in the despatches, and was nominated a Companion of the Bath, promoted to the brevet rank of Colonel, and received the medal with clasp. In the Zulu War of 1879, under Lord Chelmsford, Colonel Evelyn Wood commanded a brigade and the "flying column" on the Utrecht border, with which he defended the fortified camp at Kambula Hill, on March 29, and performed other services, much noticed at the time. On his return to England, he was received by the Queen in person, and was invested with a knighthood; he has since held a staff appointment in this country. General Wood married, in 1867, the Hon. Mary Paulina, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Arthur Southwell, and sister of the late Viscount Southwell; this lady has the rank of a peer's daughter. Southwell, and sister of the late Viscount Southwell; this lady has the rank of a peer's daughter.

Our Portrait of Sir Evelyn Wood is from a photograph by

Mr. Fradelle, of Regent-street.

BURNING TO DEATH AT A MASQUERADE BALL.

The frightful disaster at Munich, on the night of Friday, the 18th ult., when many of the dancers at an artists' masquerade ball were burnt to death, by their inflammable fancy dresses accidentally taking fire, has been mentioned in all the newspapers. Among those present were two young Englishmen, Mr. Darey Morell, and his brother, Mr. Francis Morell, who distinguished themselves by their brave efforts to rescue some of the unfortunate sufferers, and in attempting to extinguish the flames. The Fremdenblatt of Munich, on the 20th and 21st, gave the particulars of this terrible affair; and the conduct of these gentlemen has been much noticed and praised in that city. We have been favoured by one of their friends with the following extracts from private letters, written immediately after the event:— The frightful disaster at Munich, on the night of Friday, the after the event :-

city. We have been favoured by one of their friends with the following extracts from private letters, written inmediately after the event:—

"You know that Francis procured tickets for the artstudents' masquerade of the Künstler-Kneipe, held in Kil's Coliseum. I managed to rig myself out as a Jack Tar, and went there with him. It was a brilliant, varied, and most interesting sight; the Royal Princes were there, and everybody of note in Munich. There were about eighteen hundred men present; fortunately, there were no ladies. I was just passing through the Chinese Pagoda, to look for Francis, whom I had lost sight of, when the terrible cry of 'Fire, fire!' arose on all sides. Immediately, sheets of flame shot up to the roof of the large hall. In a moment, a vast crowd overlapped me, and I was carried along, by an irresistible force, towards the narrow space which led into the corridor. A burning fir-tree fell close upon me; I felt the scorch, but nothing more. Once in the corridor, I was comparatively safe. A man rushed past me in a sheet of flame, waving his arms in agony; and again I felt the scorch in my face. I thought of Francis, hopelessly shut in, with hundreds rushing outward between him and me, and with the place behind me full of flame and smoke. I turned, to force my way into the hall, but could not stem the crowd. I then kicked through a wooden partition, and passing on, through the blazing palisades, saw two poor fellows writhing on the ground, and found myself in the midst of the fire. I was determined, at any risk, to find my brother and share his danger. The scene was such as none of those present will forget so long as they live. Some were quietly standing, with their heads bared, seemingly in prayer; others, with arms folded, leaning against a buttress, were apparently resigned to their fate. At last, I saw the old fellow, Francis, in his Tyrolese dress, working the hand-pump, with another man. I went up to him, and we shook hands; we were glad to meet, as yet unhurt, but we thought it was the l

this young man, but it was too late. Suddenly, they began to cail out, 'We are saved! the fire is mastered!' The flames stopped as suddenly as they had sprung up. Another minute or so, and the whole building, with all the inflammable stuff in it, would have taken fire. Munich would have lost many eminent men and nearly the whole body of artists and students. Some had perished miserably; seven are already dead, and it is feared that others will follow. Thirty or forty are more or less seriously injured. We have reason to be thankful that we are spared. I have only taken a few hours' rest, and am writing this to calm your anxiety, should you have seen the papers."

The younger brother, Mr. Francis Morell, who is an artstudent of the Munich Academy, gives this account of it:—
"All went on well till midnight. I had just come down from the gallery, to look for Darcy, and had got upon a stage overlooking the seene. I saw a bright flame at the opposite end of the Coliseum, near the exit. The whole Chinese Department presently seemed to be on fire. A man said to me, 'Are we lost?' I replied, 'It may be so.' The music kept playing a waltz, in order to prevent a panic. But this was horrible, like Nero's fiddling at Rome; for the poor victims were dancing in flames. I then began to pump, but nobody held the hose, and the water ran along the ground. I saw a tremendous panic, and a crush at the door to get out. It was against this that Darcy had to struggle, and almost in the flames. He knew that I must be still left in the hall. In the next minute, fifteen hundred men, pressing towards the exit, left the burning men in the middle, and I could see them well. It was a flame, twenty feet high, from a group of burning human beings. Presently, in their agony, they dispersed; and this saved the building, and all in it, from taking fire. Four of them rushed towards the door; others them well. It was a flame, twenty feet high, from a group of burning human beings. Presently, in their agony, they dispersed; and this saved the building, and all in it, from taking fire. Four of them rushed towards the door; others dropped down there to die. The others came dashing on, in a column of flames, to where I stood. They fell, one by one, writhing dreadfully. One of them still ran on: he threw off something from his head, which looked like Darcy's sailor's cap; and then followed the scene which you read of in the Fremdenblatt; but it was all too late. I ran in, and stamped out the fire; he fell into my arms, and lay at my feet to die; it was too late to save him. He was a young fellow of twentyone, well made, about 5 ft. 11 in. high, and as promising a student as we have in the Academy, by name Otto Emmerling. I had been with him the day before, laughing at his Esquimaux dress, and talking of the fun we were to have. Darcy is also

in the papers, for having helped a burning man at the door, though he said nothing of it in his letter. His help, like mine, came too late; that is all we regret. We have made a sad notoriety. People call at Darey's studio, bringing newspapers, asking all about it, and wanting to see us; and when we are in the cafés, they say, 'There are the Englishmen!' Yet we really did nothing beyond our duty. Darey is a little scorched, and his nice sailor's costume spoilt, as mine is, which I shall have to pay for, as it was borrowed. My hands were more blackened than scorched. I had two flashes of flame in the face and eyes. There were ninety-nine chances to one against our getting away unscathed. There will be thousands of people going to the funeral of the poor fellows to-morrow. The churches are hung with black, and the priests in black vestments; the newspapers are in black borders. The Academy is shut for a week."

Our Illustration, from a Sketch by Mr. Darcy Morell, who

Our Illustration, from a Sketch by Mr. Darcy Morell, who is not unknown in London as an Artist, represents the scene at the death of one of the sufferers upon this dreadful occasion. This Sketch has reached us quite independently of the above extracts from the two brothers' letters, which were, of course, not written for publication. The number of deaths from burning is now stated to be twelve, and twenty or thirty more persons were severely injured. The fire was caused by the fancy dresses of a party of young men, sculptors of the Bildhauer-Schule, disguised as Esquimaux, and covered with imitation skins, made to look shaggy with flax and tow, which were even oiled to have a greasy appearance. They were together in a little hut of light wood, and had a candle with them, which one of them let fall as he was lighting his pipe or cigar; in stooping to pick it up, he set fire to the flax hanging about his arm. The reader of ancient French historical memoirs will perhaps recollect a very similar misfortune, in the festivities at the Court of Charles VI., in 1393, which deprived that prince of his reason by the effect of fright. Our Illustration, from a Sketch by Mr. Darcy Morell, who

THE PERUVIAN FLEET.

The capture of the city of Lima, the capital of Peru, by the The capture of the city of Lima, the capital of Peru, by the Chilian army, on Jan. 17, has been recorded as the crowning event of the late obstinate and costly war between the two rival South American Republics; and a view of Lima was recently published in this Journal. It will be recollected that a decisive battle was fought on the 15th, at Miraflores, six or seven miles from that city, where the Peruvians suffered a second disastrous defeat, having fought an unsuccessful battle, two days before, at Chorillos, four miles to the south of Miraflores. They are stated to have lost about ten thousand men killed and wounded, in the two battles, while the Chilian army lost about five thousand. The President of the Peruvian Republic. Señor Pierola, immediately fled from Lima, and went up the country; followed The President of the Peruvian Republic. Señor Pierola, immediately fled from Lima, and went up the country; followed by several thousand of the townspeople, with their families, who dreaded the license and outrages of the disbanded Peruvian soldiery, as well as of the victorious foe. At Ancon, a small place on the seacoast, twenty-five miles from Lima by railway, there were on Sunday night, the 16th, nearly four thousand women and children in a state of destitution, who were protected and relieved by the English Minister, and other foreign residents at Lima, with the assistance of other foreign residents at Lima, with the assistance of parties of officers and seamen landed from the British and other neutral squadrons, bringing all kinds of needful provisions and stores for these distressed people. The English merchants and people at Lima had to give shelter in their houses to many of the unhappy fugitive trem violence and regime and in some instances were obliged. give shelter in their houses to many of the unhappy fugitives from violence and rapine, and in some instances were obliged to turn out and fight the lawless banditti, a hundred of whom were killed. The Peruvian fleet, or naval squadron, then lying in the harbour of Callao, a few miles from Lima, was destroyed by the Peruvians themselves, to prevent its falling into their enemy's possession. At daybreak on Monday, the 17th, the ironelad corvette Union was taken out of the harbour and set on fire; she was afterwards abandoned, and drifted on shore after burning a few hours. The other ships were burnt inside the mole or pier of Callao, and the magazines of the batteries and forts were blown up. This scene is represented in our Illustration, from a Sketch by Lieutenant Ernest J. Fleet, R.N., of H.M.S. Gannet, on the Pacific Station. The Chilian army entered Lima at a later hour of the same day.

THE COURT.

The Queen gave audience to the Right Hon. W. E. Forster before coming to London last week; and the Royal dinner party the same evening included Princess Beatrice, Lady Churchill, the Hon. Evelyn Paget, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Lord Methuen, Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir H. and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Captain Edwards, and Mrs. Arthur Birch (wife of Mr. Arthur Birch, late Governor of Cevlon). late Governor of Ceylon).

late Governor of Ceylon).

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, arrived in town on Thursday week, being escorted from Paddington by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards to Buckingham Palace. The Duke of Edinburgh lunched with her Majesty. In the afternoon the Queen of Sweden and Norway visited her Majesty, being received by the Queen at the grand entrance. The Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice were present, and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance. Earl Granville had an audience of her Majesty. Princess Louise of Lorne dined with the Queen. Princess Beatrice went to the Gaiety Theatre.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught lunched with her Majesty yesterday week; and Princesses Louise, Victoria,

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught lunched with her Majesty yesterday week; and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, and Princesses Victoria and Alexandra of Edinburgh visited the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, paid a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, and also held a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace. The Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and Princess Louise of Lorne dined with the Queen. Princess Beatrice went to the Lyceum Theatre.

The Midgetts were taken to the palace on Saturday for her Majesty and Princess Beatrice to see. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught lunched with the Queen, and subsequently the Hon. Lady Wood (wife of Brigadier-General Wood) was received by her Majesty. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, returned to Windsor in the afternoon, being escorted from Buckingham Palace to Paddington by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards.

2nd Life Guards.

2nd Life Guards.

Divine service was performed on Sunday in the private chapel of Windsor Castle by the Hon. and Rev. Edward Carr Glyn, Vicar of Kensington, in the presence of her Majesty and Princess Beatrice. Princes Christian, Victor, and Albert, and Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein lumphed with the Owen.

lunched with the Queen.

The marriage of her Majesty's cldest grandson and greatniece, which took place at Berlin on Sunday, was celebrated by the Queen at Windsor on Monday by a state banquet, at which the guests were the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Con-

naught, the Duke of Cambridge, the German Ambassador; Count Gleichen, uncle to Princess William of Prussia, the Count and Countess Feodore Gleichen; the Mistress of the Robes; Lady Churchill; Lady Emily Kingscote; the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales, Earl and Countess Spencer, the Duke and Duchess of Satherland, Earl and Countess Granville, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Hartington, the Earl of Beaconstield, Lord Methuen, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote, Mrs. Gladstone, Baron Von den Brincken, Major Von Vietinghoff, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Pensonby. Lady Northeote, Mrs. Gladstone, Baron Von den Brincken, Major Von Vietinghoff, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Ponsonby, and the Master of the Household. In the drawing-room, after dinner, the ladies and gentlemen of the household, the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Lady Cowell, and Mrs. Edwards, joined the Royal circle. The wedding festivities at Balmoral included a ball given by her Majesty to the tenantry and dependants on the Royal Highland estates, presided over by the Queen's commissioner.

commissioner.

Her Majesty, with her daughters, walked out the next morning, the Royal and other visitors leaving the castle in the afternoon, except the Princess of Wales, who remained with

Princess Beatrice visited Prince Leopold at Claremont.
A Council was held by her Mujesty on Wednesday.
The Queen has presented a gitt of £10 to John Duncan, the Alford weaver and botanist.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales had a large dinner party on the eve of the Prince's departure for Berlin; the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridgo, and the principal members of the diplomatic corps being of the guests. The band of the 2nd Life Guards, under the direction of Mr. W. Winterbottom, and Mr. Raimo's band were in attendance. Princess Louise of Lorne had lunched with the Prince and Princess the same day: and their Royal Highnesses, with their daughters, had visited the exhibition of cart-horses at the Agricultural Hall. The Queen of Sweden and Norway visited the Prince and Princess the next day and remained to luncheon, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught being of the party. The Prince and Princess returned the Queen's visit at Claridge's Hotel in the afternoon. Hotel in the afternoon.

The Times correspondent at Durban states that the sons of the Prince of Wales, who are at Cape Town with Lord Clanwilliam's squadron, have paid a visit to Cetewayo. The Princes were to rejoin their ship on Wednesday.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided at the latest meeting of the South Kensington Training School for Music, when the resignation of Mr. Arthur Sullivan was accepted, and Dr. Stainer was appointed principal.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with the Duke and Duchess of Teck, went to the Haymarket Theatre yesterday week. The Duke was unable to preside at the annual dinner of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society through indisposition, the Lord Mayor officiating for him. His Royal Highness sent a donation of £25, and the Queen has forwarded thirty guineas, in the name of Princess Beatrice, to the funds of the society. The Duke presided on Tuesday at the festival dinner of the British Orphan Asylum, at Willis's Rooms. The subscription amounted to £3428, including a donation of £25 from his Royal Highness. £25 from his Royal Highness

The Duke of Cambridge will preside at the annual dinner of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, which is to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 23rd inst.

The Empress of Austria was present at the Ash Steeple-chases; and during the past week her Majesty has hunted with Sir Watkin Wynn's, the North Shropshire, and the Cheshire Hounds, the Empress having been in the saddle nearly every day.

The Queen of Sweden and Norway during her three days' stay in town inspected Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, and the Albert Memorial. Her Majesty visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and visits were interchanged with the several members of the Royal family in London. The Minister of Sweden and Norway, with various members of the Legation, were entertained by the Queen at Claridge's Hotel, and numerous diplomatic and aristocratic visitors called on her Majesty. The Queen returned to Bournemonth on Saturday. Bournemouth on Saturday.

OUR ARTIST AT BERLIN.

OUR ARTIST AT BERLIN.

Our well-known Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, who has been some days at Berlin employed in furnishing this Journal with Sketches of the Royal Wedding there, was honoured last Monday with an invitation to see the Empress of Germany, who had heard from the Crown Princess (our Princess Royal) of his attendance upon the occasion of the marriage and the accompanying festivities. Mr. Simpson, indeed, has long been personally known to the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess, having accompanied the Prince's staff through the campaign of 1870 and 1871 in the war between France and Germany. He was very kindly received by the Empress, who inquired of him whether the Court officials had given him all the facilities he needed for performing his task upon this occasion. Her Imperial Majesty further expressed a high appreciation of the Illustrated London News, and remarked that "it was one of the characteristic features of this age that such a journal should send its Artists to all parts of the world to supply illustrations of all the events of interest which are taking place; and she considered that these illustrations of passing history would be most valuable in future times." While Mr. Simpson was able then to show to the Empress and to the Emperor, having already sent off his others to London, was one of the Fackel-Tanz or torch-dance, after the wedding ceremony, at the Palace on Sunday evening; an engraving from which Sketch will appear in our next week's publication. He had to apologise to her Majesty, who asked him to show her the Sketches of the wedding ceremonies and entertainments, for not being able to show her any more of them; but he promised, with her permission, that copies of the engravings in this not being able to show her any more of them; but he promised, with her permission, that copies of the engravings in this Journal should be sent when they were ready.

The Earl of Fife has received from the Queen the Order of the Thistle vacant by the death of the Earl of Seafield.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of Sir Henry Tufton to the Lord Lieutenancy of Westmorland, vacant by the death of Sir Richard Musgrave.

Mr. James Charles Mathew, of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed to fill one of the two vacancies in the Queen's Bench Division.

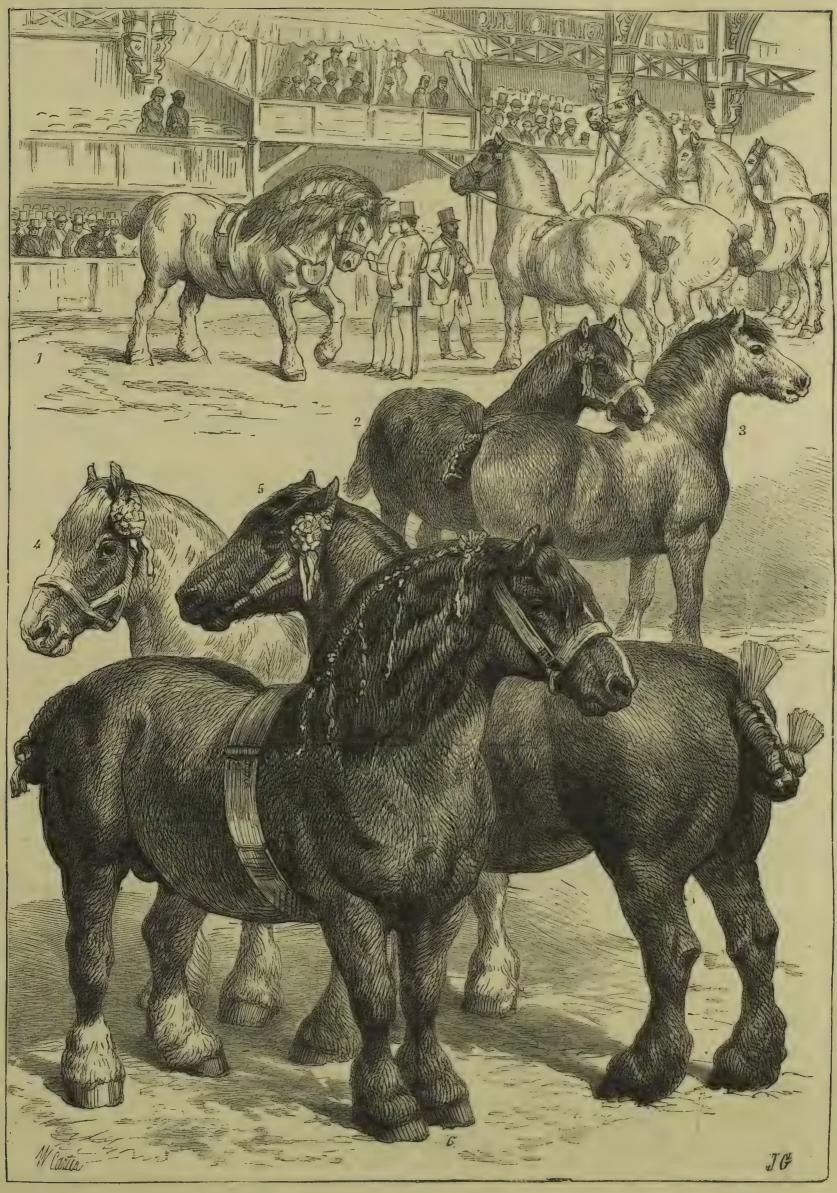
Her Majesty has conferred the honour of baronetcies on Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, G.C.B., and Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., in consideration of their distinguished military services in Afghanistan.



GENERAL SIR EVELYN WOOD, K.C.B., COMMANDING IN THE TRANSVAAL WAR. SEE PAGE 226. $_{\odot}$



DESTRUCTION OF THE PERUVIAN FLEET BY THE PERUVIANS BEFORE EVACUATING CALLAO.—SEE PAGE 227.



- Judging and Parade of Horses before the Royal Visitors.
 Black Filly (First Prize), one year old, Hon. E. Coke, Longford Hall, Derby.
 Horse (First Prize), ten months old, Mr. W. H. Potter, Lockington, Leicestershire.

- Horse, two years old (Third Prize), Mr. A. Hamond, Swaffham, Norfolk.
 Mare, seven years old (First Prize and Cup), Earl of Elle mere, Wors'ey.
 Horse, ten years old, Beauchief (First I rize), Mr. F. Street, St. Ives, Huntingdon.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

At a time when military reverses appear to happen to us, unfortunately, with the frequency of the snowfalls of the season, it is refreshing to observe the determination with which a gallant General, who has served the country well in the field, rises and faces the Government in the House of Lords, and in various ways insists upon the necessity of a thorough reorganisation of our Army system. The latest occasion on which Lord Strathnairn fulfilled this public duty was in urging the Ministry, on the 24th ult., to place on the table the report of Lord Aircy's Committee on Army Organisation—a report which a noble Lord significantly said was of more importance than the opinion of one or two officers who passed their time "in easy-chairs at the War Office." The plea of the Government was that the report had better be published simultaneously with Mr. Childers's military budget; and the Duke of Cambridge prayed that it might not be made a party question; but the Duke of Richmond, Lord Aircy, and Lord Cranbrook were not to be deterred from supporting Lord Strathnairn's appeal. The application of this question to the recent reverses to our arms in South Africa is self-evident. Naturally, the references of Lord Kinberley and the Duke of Cambridge on Monday and Fuesday to the death of Sir George Colley were couched in the best of good taste. But the feeling of Parliament in favour of some drastic measure of Army reform is palpable.

The Marquis of Salisbury, hurried back from Nice a fortuight earlier than was necessary, has not looked quite

Languer brook. from his recent illness has not yet left the noble Lord the late Foreign Secretary, who has, never-theless, been quietly girding up his loins the Government on behalf of Lord Lyt-lon's motion for the retention of Cen-lahar. Meanwhile, the much - debatco



the much-debatca
Bill for the Protection of Person
and Property in
Ireland has been
disposed of with
dispatch by their Loydships. It was read the first time
on Monday; on Tuesday the second reading afforded Lord
Beaconsfield an opportanity, in a speech conceived in the
fanciful style of "Endymion," of attributing the unsatisfactory state of Ireland to the past reform measures of Liberal factory state of Ireland to the past reform measures of Liberal Ministries—a highly coloured bubble, which Earl Granville dextrously pricked and burst; and on Wednesday the measure was passed at an early sitting, Royal assent terms the interest by the Royal Commissioners in the afternoon—an example of lusiness-like promptified that near the commendation that business-like promptitude that may be commended to the

attention of the Lower House.

business-like promptitade that may be commended to the attention of the Lower House.

Mr. Gladstone's misadventure in the snow—his fall at the garden entrance to his official residence on returning home from the Prince of Wales's party—was sufficiently serious to have called for more than the casual allusions made to the accident by the Marquis of Hartington and Sir Stafford Northcote on Thursday, Feb. 21. The warmly sympathetic theors that came, however, from both sides of the House when the cause of the Prime Minister's absence was referred to, made amends for any remissness on the part of Lord Hartington and the Leaders of the Opposition—remissness due more to native awkwardness than to anything else. It was quite in keeping with the self-importance which characterises Mr. A. M. Sullivan's Parliamentary demeanour that he should take upon himself to question Lord Hartington's qualification to act as leader of the House whilst Mr. Gladstone was away. But Home-Rule self-sufficiency was powerless to stay his Lordship, whose motion to put to the vote at seven o'clock such amendments to the "Coercion" Bill as remained was sanctioned by 371 to 53, and was, therefore, decisive, the majority being considerably more than the stipulated proportion of three to one. The Speaker, bearing up bravely against a severe cold, thad the familiar tale to tell of undiminished majorities in stepport of the Government at each division. Not to be daunted by these odds, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, acting as leader of the Home Rulers in place of Mr. Parnell, moved that the "Coercion" bill should be read the third time at that "saner" period—six months hence. In the renewed discussion that ensued, Sir William Harcourt made the most remarkable speech. Harcourt made the most remarkable speech.



The "Co-ercion" bill was destined to occupy the Comanother night. Some of the speeches in the debate on Feb. 25 were among the ablest that have been made. Notably that of Lord George Hamilton (sketched as he sits in ambush on the front Opposition bench, ready to propound some questionregard-ing foreign iffairs, or listen-

ing, say, to Lord Hartington's drily neat condolence with

nim on his defeat in a public discussion with "Ignotus," an anonymous correspondent of the Daily News). Lord George may be said to have justified the confidence reposed in him as one of the rising hopes of the Conservative Party by this effective address, in which the Government were vigorously and advoitly assailed for having fostered by means of conciliatory speech and administrative lethargy Irish disaffection. The half-cynical, half-carnest eloquence of Mr. Henry Labouchere, and the brusque oratory

of Mr. Joseph Cowen, were once again hurled against the measure, which Mr. Forster finally defended and Mr. T. P. O'Connor skilfully condemned. At last, in the small hours, a wearied House had the satisfaction to hear the Protection of Person and Property in Ireland Bill passed by a majority of 245—281 to 36.

Mr. Childers, in accordance with the Marquis of Hartington's statement as to the sequence of business, had on Monday prepared himself to introduce the Army Estimates in a speech, which had to be postponed till Thursday in consequence of the continued talkativeness of Home Rule members with Irish grievances. The Secretary for War, however, did managetointerpose a statement on Monday relating to the death of Sir George Colley. On Tuesday he supplemented it with an announcement as to the reinforcements to be sent to Sir Evelyn Wood, and informed the House of Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts's appointment to the supreme command of the British forces in Natal and the Transvaal. Mr. Childers had also the satisfaction of reading telegrams proving that the loss of life in Sunday's reverse was far less on our side than was thought at first, the number of killed being eighty-five, and

wounded, 143.

Sir William Harcourt, deeming the clocution of the Ministerial Bench lacked variety, infused something of the robust oratory of a popular tragedian into the lively address in which he introduced the Irish Arms Bill, on Tuesday. The measure was previously voted "urgent" by 395 to 37 votes. The gist of the Home Secretary's argument for the restriction of the right of carrying and importing arms in Ireland was that the blunderbuss outrages of the past winter were distinctly traceable to Mr. Dillon's inflammatory call to arms in the autumn. Sir William Harcourt even quoted Shakspeare against the "criminal poltroons" who had rendered the bill necessary. The utility of the "urgency" rule was illustrated afresh on Tuesday night, when, in the teeth of Home-Rule opposition, the measure was read the first time by a majority of 162—188 to 26—a majority, however, which did not prevent Mr. Justin M'Carthy from moving the rejection of the bill on Wednesday. T'crhaps, Sir William Harcourt was not altogether undeserving of the hon, member's suggestion as to his being animated with a desire "to attitudinize in the character of a modern Cicero saving society." The Debate was adjourned.

THE CART-HORSE SHOW.

THE CART-HORSE SHOW.

The second year's exhibition of the English Cart-Horse Society, of which Earl Spencer is president and the Hon. Edward Coke is vice-president, was held on Wednesday and two following days of last week, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. It was a very good show; the number of horses altogether was 148, but many of them were some of the finest of their kind. Among the contributors were the Dukes of Beaufort and Westminster, the Earls of Ellesmere, Macclesfield, and Spencer, Lord Hastings, Lord Foley, the Hon. E. Coke, Captain Machell, Mr. Walter Gilbey, and other possessors of good specimens of the most useful breeds. The horse which probably attracted most notice was Beauchief, a fine brown stallion, with white hind feet, and ten years old, which was bred by Mr. J. Sampson, af Beauchief Abbey, near Sheffield, from Devonshire Lad and a daughter of Comet. This noise, which belongs to Mr. F. Street, of Somersham Park, St. Ives, is shown in our page of Hustrations, as well as a younger stallion, Westacre Wonder, bred and owned by Mr. Anthony Hamond, of, Swaffham; also the Earl of Ellesmere's seven-year-old mare Black Diamond; Mr. W. H. Potter's colt stallion Coming King; and the Hon. E. Coke's black filly Chance; each of which gained prizes in his or her class, according to the limitations of age and sex. The Prince of Wales who is patron of the English Cart-Horse Society. class, according to the limitations of age and sex. The Prince of Wales, who is patron of the English Cart-Horse Society, visited the show on the first day, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and several of their children, when the horses were paraded for their Royal Highnesses' inspection, as well as for that of the indees. that of the judges.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

On Saturday last the Sandown Grand Prize, which had been postponed from the previous Wednesday, was at last brought off, and the addition of a couple of races, which closed on Friday night, made up a fair afternoon's sport. There has been a good deal of grumbling over the fact that those who paid for admission to the park, rings, or paddock on the Wednesday, when the heavy snow brought racing to an abrupt conclusion, were charged again on Saturday. Doubtless there is something to be said on the other side, but we cannot help thinking that the authorities would have been wise to have adopted a rather more liberal policy in the matter. Harbinger, Torpedo, and one or two of the other probable starters did not put in an appearance for the big race; but though the field only numbered five they were all good class horses, and were all backed for more or less money. Stockmar (10 st.), whose first appearance it was over hurdles, unfortunately ran out of the course when he had gone about a mile and a half, and this contretemps left Northfleet (10 st. 131b.) with the lead. This he retained to the finish, and won eleverly by a length, though Scot Guard (10 st. 12 lb.) struggled very hard to repeat his Kempton Park success. Bacchus (12 st. 5 lb.) scarcely ran so well as usual, and Advance (10 st. 13 lb.) never looked really dangerous. Olio managed to take two races during the day; and the highly-bred Austin Friar, who is own brother to Holy Friar, beat Xavier and a fair field for the Wolsey Handicap Steeplechase.

The Billiard Handicap at the Aquarium has resulted in the

The Billiard Handicap at the Aquarium has resulted in the victory of W. J. Peull, 175 points start, who has made the very fine score of eight games out of nine. He has made a decided advance on any of his previous form, and played the spot stroke with great confidence, though he was a little too anxious to reach the top of the table, and—notably in his contest with the champion—played the wrong game on several occasions. Joseph Bennett, owed 50 points, and F. Shorter, 70 points start, made a dead heat for second place with six games each. The former compiled the best break of the week a finely played 314, and Shorter, who was out of practice when the tournament began, won his last six games off the reel, and is rapidly recovering all his old deadly accuracy on the "spot." Mitchell was unfortunately quite out of form from start to finish, but Kilkenny and Evans did very well, and at times (Salling come out with a fine break and won five out of his Collins came out with a fine break, and won five out of his

A bootmaker, named Charles Williams, was brought up at Hammersmith Police Court last Saturday charged with break-ing into the residence of Viscount Harberton, and stealing a quantity of jewellery, and with firing at the parlour-maid and the police, who seized and pursued him. Five shots were fired from a revolver by the thief, and a postman and one policeman were struck, the former being seriously injured. The witnesses spoke positively to the prisoner, who, however, stated that he was not in London at the time. He was remanded.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

HOLLAND.

Dr. Dullert, President of the Second Chamber of the States

Dr. Dullert, President of the Second Chamber of the States General, died on Thursday week at Arnham.

In the First Chamber on Tuesday the Minister for Foreign Affairs said, in reply to a question, that it was necessary for the Government, in the interests of the Netherlands, to observe neutrality in the Transvaal, and that no mediation was possible without the consent of the belligerents. Holland had not ceased to use her influence with England in order to bring the war to a termination, and the British Government was aware she was willing to act with that object.

GERMANY.

The Royal Marriage in Berlin was celebrated with much splendour and enthusiasm. The festivities, which closed with a ball in the Royal castle on Tuesday evening, are duly dealt with and illustrated in the present Number. Other engravings will appear part week will appear next week.

The resignation of Count Eulenburg has at length been accepted by the Emperor.

The Emperor has conferred the order of the Black Eagle upon Count de St. Vallier, the French Ambassador at Berlin.

Congratulation has been universally tendered to Lord Odd Russell on his being raised to the Peerage as Lord Ampthill.

Russell on his being raised to the Pecrage as Lord Ampthill.

Herr Scholz, Secretary to the Treasury, in the sitting of the German Parliament on Thursday week, explained the Budget, and reviewed the results of the financial year 1879-80, which had closed with a surplus of 23,000,000 marks. Compared with last year, the permanent expenditure showed an increase of 22,000,000 marks, of which 17,000,000 were for army purposes. He was followed by Herr Richter, the leader of the Liberals, who made a violent attack upon the policy of Prince Bismarck. He declared that Germany was under a Dictatorship. As soon as any of the chiefs of departments showed any independence they were superseded, and the vacillating character of this personal system caused conments showed any independence they were superseded, and the vacillating character of this personal system caused confusion in Parliament and among Parliamentary parties. The Chancellor did not reply to the specific charges made against him, but confined himself to a declaration of his patriotism, and that the weal of his country was his only aim.

The Prussian Upper Chamber on Wednesday week again struck out the objectionable clause in the Local Administration Bill adhered to by the Lower House. In the evening the Chambers held a joint sitting, when Count Stolberg, Vice-President of the Ministry, read a Message from the Emperor closing the Session.

closing the Session.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Austrian Parliament yesterday week adopted by 165 votes to 152 a proposal that the question for what period children should be compelled to attend elementary schools should be left to the Provincial Assemblies.

AMERICA.

General Garfield left Mentor on Monday for Washington. General Garfield left Mentor on Monday for Washington. Before starting, the President elect took an affecting tarewell of his neighbours. He also addressed large and enthusiastic crowds on his journey, thanking them for their confidence and greetings. General Garfield expressed the hope that he should always ment their support, adding that he recognised their anxiety for good and honest government and the maintenance of the principles of public liberty.

All the Appropriation Bills except the Deficiency Bill have passed the House, some await the concurrence of the Senate.

The Supreme Court has decided that Congress has no power to fine or invarience and produce the concurrence of the senate.

to fine or imprison anybody except its own members. CANADA.

The Senate has passed the European and Canadian Cable Bill. The House of Commons has rejected, by 91 votes against 31, the bill brought in by Mr. Cartwright tor securing the independence of Parliament. The measure was especially intended to prevent members of the Pacific Railway Syndicate from subscribing to the fund established to aid in defraying the expenses connected with Parliamentary elections.

On Tuesday the House considered the Ministerial motion in favour of granting a monopoly for twenty years for the

in favour of granting a monopoly for twenty years for the proposed cable from British Columbia to Japan. The debate which ensued showed that members on both sides of the House were opposed to a monopoly being granted, and the

Thouse were opposed to it monoposy to mig granteet, and the motion was eventually withdrawn.

Contracts have been made for making the Canada and Atlantic Railway. The line, which will be 122 miles in length, must be completed by May 1, 1883. Direct communication between Ottawa and Boston will then be established.

The Ontario Legislature, by 66 votes to 19, has rejected a bill for incorporating an Orange Society of Western Ontario.

AUSTRALIA.

At a conference of Ministerial representatives of the Aus-At a conference of Ministerial representatives of the Australian colonies, which was held at Sydney in January, a joint commission was appointed to arrange the bases of a uniform tariff for all the cotonies. Victoria mists on her own tariff being adopted as the basis, while the other colonies have adopted that of New South Wales. No agreement is therefore, it is thought, likely to be arrived at.

A bushman, named Skulthorpe, has telegraphed to Sydney from Blackall asserting that he has found the explorer Leichhardt's grave, and has recovered the diary of the whole of his last expedition, together with other relies. Skulthorpe refuses to show any of the articles until his arrival in Sydney.

Five surveying camps, according to intelligence from Panama, have been established by M. de Lesseps' engineers, and the entire party are now at work.

Thirty-six earthquake shocks have been experienced at St. Michael's, Azores. The church and 200 houses fell in, and several people were killed.

The official account of the publishing trade in Germany shows that during the year 1880 the number of new works or new editions published within the empire was 14,941. This includes 300 maps. The increase on the previous year was 762; and for the three years 1878-80 the increase over the production of 1877 was 1016, or a little over 7 per cent.

For more than twenty years in unbroken succession the French Benevolent Society, now in the fortieth year of its existence, has held its annual ball at Willis's Rooms; and on Monday night the gathering was as gay, brilliant, and successful as it has ever been.

Lord Aberdare presided on Monday night at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, at which Sir Richard Temple read a paper descriptive of the lake region of Sikkim, on the frontier of Thibet. He expressed a hope that ultimately a road would traverse this district from India to China.

A banquet was given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Monday night to the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and directors of the Bank of England. Mr. Birch, the Governor of the Bank, gave some details illustrative of the working of that institution. There was a large company, including many ladies and members of Parliament.

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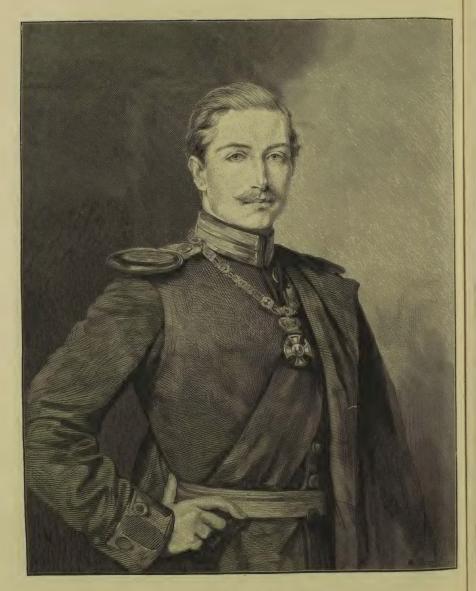
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THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT BERLIN.



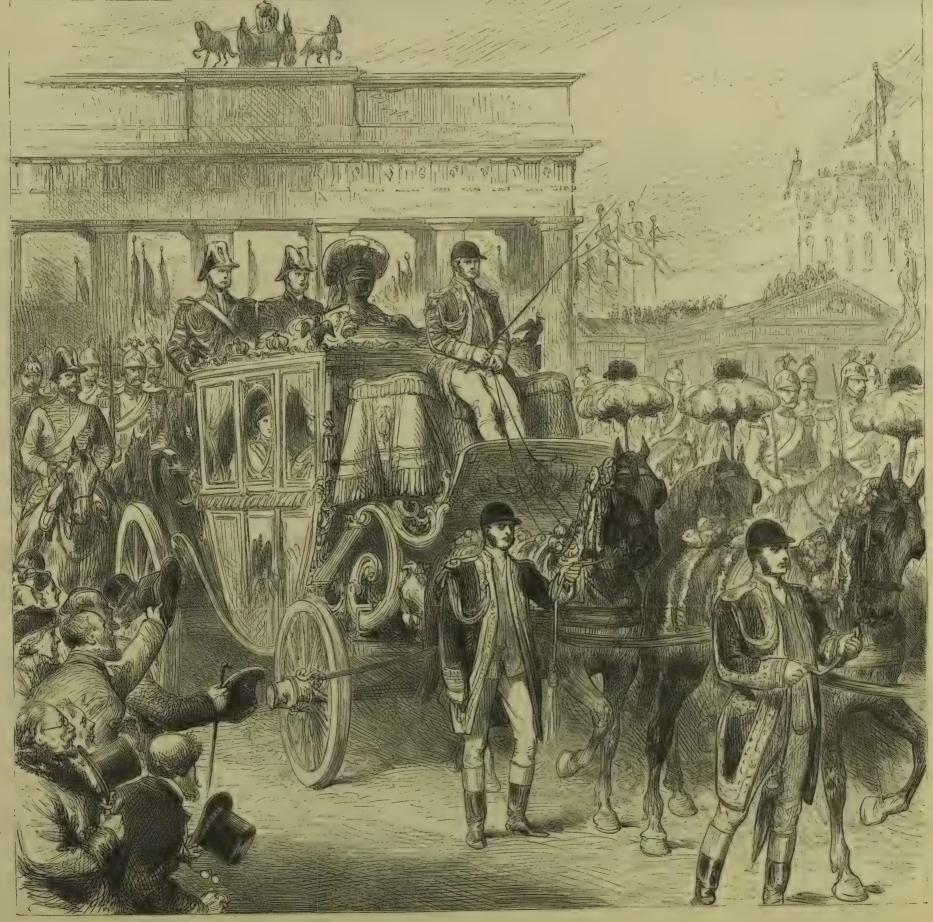
PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

FROM THE PICTURE BY PROFESSOR VON ANGULE.



PRINCESS VICTORIA OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.
FROM THE PICTURE BY PROFESSOR VON ANOLEL.





STATE ENTRY OF THE BRIDE INTO BERLIN: THE PROCESSION PASSING THE BRANDENBURG GATE. SEE NEXT PAGE.

The Extra Supplement.

PRINCE WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

PRINCE WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

The young Prince married last Sunday at Berlin is Frederick William Victor Albert, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Prussia and of Germany, grandson of the German Emperor and of Queen Victoria. He was born on Jan. 27, 1859, a year after the marriage of his parents in London. On Jan. 27, 1869, having reached his tenth year, he was, in accordance with old Prussian custom, invested with the Order of the Black Eagle (the Garter of the monarchy) and formally enrolled as an officer in, the 1st Foot Guards. A little later, on May 2, he was formally presented to his comrades in the garrison church at Potsdam by his Royal grandfather. On Sept. 1, 1874 (the anniversary of Sedan), the Prince was ceremoniously confirmed in the garrison church. From the autumn of 1874 till Junuary, 1877, his Highness attended the Gymnasium, or high preparatory school, of Cassel, going through the same routine of study as his fellow-pupils and sharing their various pastimes. On reaching his eighteenth year, when Princes attain their majority, he went up, like others, for the final examination qualifying for the University, and passed this, according to the school records, "in an honourable way," being tenth on the list of candidates. Wilhelmshöhe, where Napoleon III. lived in captivity as the Count Pierrefonds, was the Prince's residence. On his eighteenth birthday, having returned home from school, Prince William was invested by Lord Odo Russell, on behalf of his grandmother, Queen Victoria, with the Order of the Garter. He then began to prepare for his military duties. In February, 1877, the Prince was presented by the Emperor to all his military superiors in the Corps of Guards. He devoted himself to his military duties at Potsdam as First or Senior Lieutenant in the Guards, claiming no exemption on account of his rank, and devoting the hours not demanded by active service to a course of study under special military tutors. Interrupting this course of life for a time, the Prince repaired to Bonn (where his fat to Bonn (where his father had studied before him) to complete his general education by attending lectures on natural science, political economy, public and criminal law. Here he worked from the winter of 1877 to the summer of 1879, leaving behind him a good reputation among his comrades, and equally among the professors, for industry and power of attention. It only remains to be added that on March 22 last, being the Emperor's birthday, Prince William received the command of a company; but previous to his marriage he was promoted to the rank of Major. His Royal Highness marched at the head of his company of the Guards on Saturday last, doing duty in the ordinary course, when they went to mount guard at the Schloss, an hour before the state entry of his bride into Berlin. These Guards wore the old-fashioned high-peaked shakes of Frederick the Great's time.

PRINCESS WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

PRINCESS WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

The newly-married wife of Prince William is Augusta Victoria Amelia Louise Marie Constance, who was born, the eldest of five children, on Oct. 22, 1858, at Dolzig, a Silesian estate of her parents, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein - Sonderburg - Augustenburg. She is thus about three months older than her husband. Her mother, the Grand Duchess Adelaide, still living, is sister of Count Gleichen, being daughter of Ernst, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who married Queen Victoria's half-sister, Feodora, and who, dying in 1860, was pronounced by the Prince Consort to be "a thoroughly good, noble, spotless, and honourable man." But this Prince's virtues did not prevent serious losses accruing to him from the social convulsious of 1848 in Germany. The young bride's father, too, the Duke of Augustenburg, had to suffer severely at the hands of Prussia in 1864, at the time of the Schleswig-Holstein complication. This unsuccessful claimant of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein died in January, 1880. His last moments were probably soothed by the reflection that his race was likely to continue the line of Prussian Kings and German Emperors. Princess Victoria can boast of most distinguished connections; being the granddaughter of Queen Victoria's half-sister and the niece of one of her Majesty's sons-in-law (Prince Christian), as well as related to the Royal House of Denmark—the younger branch of her family, and a nursery of monarchs. But she is not without much humbler though equally honourable relations, one of her aunts, the Princess Henriette, being the wife of Dr. Esmarch, the celebrated professor of surgery at Kiel. The little parish and mansion of Dolzig, where the Princess Victoria was born, is near Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Her Highness was there brought up in strict retirement and simplicity.

[We have been favoured by the Imperial and Royal Court of Berlin with special permission to copy, for our Engravings

We have been favoured by the Imperial and Royal Court of Berlin with special permission to copy, for our Engravings of this week, the Portraits of Prince William and his bride painted for the Imperial Family by an eminent artist, Professor Von Angeli, of the Imperial Academy at Vienna.]

Countess Cowper, who was attended by the Ladies Down and De Vesci, distributed the prizes to the pupils of the Royal Irish Academy of Music in the Ancient Concert Rooms, Dublin, last Saturday evening.

Lord Houghton presided at the annual general meeting of the members of the Newspaper Press Fund last Saturday. It was stated that grants amounting to £1200 had been made during the year, the receipts leaving a balance of £364 in the Treasurer's hands. Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., will preside at the next annual festival, fixed to take place on June 18.

The fiftieth anniversary meeting of the Royal United Service Institution will be held to-day, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P., Secretary of State for War, when the gold medal will be presented to the writer of the prize essay on "Military Operations in the United Kingdom Considered, particularly as influenced by the Inclosed Nature of the Country."

The arrivals of fresh meat and live stock at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week were greatly below those of the preceding but quite up to the average of recent weeks; making a total of 309 cattle, 437 sheep, 7428 quarters of beef, 968 carcases of mutton, and 1043 dead pigs; against a total of 1070 cattle, 377 sheep, 11,245 quarters of beef, 1802 carcases of mutton, and 551 pigs.

carcases of mutton, and 551 pigs.

A quarterly court of the governors of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption was held on Thursday week. From the report of the committee of management it appears that since the last court the contractors had continued to make good progress with the new extension building, though the work had been to some extent affected by the hard frost. Instalments amounting to £48,428 had up to this time been paid on account of the contracts. This consequent diminution, month by month, of the invested funds of the hospital, and the approaching completion of the new building, led the committee to remind the public and the governors of the urgent need that would arise ere long for largely increased contributions, in order to maintain the new extension. in order to maintain the new extension.

THE ROYAL WEDDING AT BERLIN.

THE ROYAL WEDDING AT BERLIN.

The marriage of Prince William of Prussia, Queen Victoria's grandson, to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, niece to Prince Christian, the husband of our Queen's daughter Princess Helena, was celebrated at Berlin on Sunday last. Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, furnishes the Illustrations presented in this Number of our Journal.

On Saturday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, the Princess was conducted into the city from the Bellevue Schloss, which is situated in the principal park of Berlin. The Royal bride was seated in an old-fashioned gilt state carriage, in which Queen Louisa, Queen Elizabeth, and Crown Princess Victoria (who accompanied her daughter-in-law on this occasion) had made their entry when they were married to Prussian Princes. Besides the two Royal ladies, the carriage contained the Countess Brockdorff, the bride's Mistress of the Robes, and several pages and attendants. After the dragoons and outriders, leading the procession, came three carriages, bearing the cavaliers and ladies of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, and Baron Lilienkron, who repre-

sented the bride's mother, the Duchess Dowager of Schleswig-Holstein. A squadron of the Royal Body Guard ushered in the vehicle. On the right-hand side of the carriage, but a little behind, rode Count Pückler, Chief Equerry of the Court, the left side being taken by the Commander of the Royal Body Guard. Three more carriages with Ladies in Waiting, with Equerries and a squadron of Uhlans, in mediæval uniform, brought up the rear.

Equerries and a squadron of Uhlans, in mediæval uniform, brought up the rear.

Except a pyramid of firs on a pedestal displaying a pictorial representation from Schleswig-Holstein life, the road through the Park was not decorated up to where it joins the Charlottenburg highway. At this point a triumphal arch of oak and fir, imitating a military guard-house at the beginning of the Fifteenth Century, was passed by the procession. The band struck up, the soldiers in mediæval armour cheered, and the multitude were loud in their applause. Fifty postillions and a hundred members of the Guild of Butchers, in black dress coats, were here permitted to take the head of the train.

A few minutes later, the open space in front of the Brandenburg Gate was reached. Between a semicircular array of flagstaffs ornamented with the standards and





WEDDING MEDAL FOR THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT BERLIN.

escutcheons of the various Prussian Provinces, the military Commanders and Governors of the town, with the Chief of the Police, received the bride. After an exchange of silent salutes, the cavalcade entered the city through the Brandenburg Gate. Twenty-four rounds of artillery and the shouts of the people on the tribunes in the square marked the

noment.

As the Princess stopped to listen to the welcome of the chief Burgomaster and civic authorities, the scene was very impressive. The large square, filled with scarlet tribunes rising to a considerable height, resounded with loud acclamations. An immense painting, adorning the front of the tribunes, and portraying a bridal procession of the Middle Ages, addressed itself to the personal feelings of the Royal beholder, while the four political virtues, Wisdom, Justice, Strength, and Moderation, represented by colossal female figures, looked down from the canvas above, and the Imperial standard of Germany was displayed over all.

The procession drove down the central avenue of the Linden, and through a forest of flagstaffs alternated by triumphal arches, and reached the old square extending from the palace to the old historical Schloss of the Dynasty. Past the monuments of Frederick the Great, Blücher, Gneisenau,

the monuments of Frederick the Great, Blücher, Gneisenau, and York, past the University and Guard House, the two opposite symbols of Prussia's greatness, the Princess continued her journey between 40,000 representatives of the Metropolitan

her journey between 40,000 representatives of the Metropolitan Guilds, carrying the emblems of their various crafts.

The stately cortége was awaited and greeted from the balcony of the Schloss by the Emperor and his family. As the carriage stopped in the inner courtyard, the Crown Prince and his son hastened to help the ladies to alight, and to conduct them to the state apartments, filled with all the native and foreign Princes assembled for their reception. In the adjoining rooms the leading dignitaries and diplomatists, with their ladies, were likewise present. Prince Bismarck did not attend; at the last moment he had begged to be excused.

The Crown Princess and Princess Augusta Victoria, attended ly the Crown Prince and Prince William, and followed by their ladies and cavaliers, having passed through these rooms and received the homage of those assembled there, were admitted to the Emperor and Empress. Both saluted their

new grandchild in the most affectionate manner. At five o'clock the Royal Family assembled again for a family dinner in the Garde du Corps Hall of the Schloss. There was an illumination in the main streets and squares of the city.

The marriage ceremonies were performed on Sunday evening; first the civil contract, afterwards the religious service, which was at seven o'clock. The former was executed in comparative privacy. The Emperor, the Crown Prince, the bridal couple, the Duchess Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Baron Lilienkron, and Baron Schleinitz, respectively the representatives of the Prussian and Schleswig-Holstein families, together with some lawyers, councillors, and scribes, repaired to the Kurfürsten Hall to sign the marriage contract. Shortly after this, a bevy of Court Chamberlains in gold-braided uniform, headed by Heralds and Silver Sticks, marched from the Electors' Chamber in the Schloss to the Royal Chapel. The cavaliers of the bride followed; and then the bride was led to the communion-table by the bridegroom, conformably to the custom of the land. She was dressed in white damask, with a veil covering her from head to foot. Over the myrtle in her hair she wore the crown under which Prussian Princesses have been married on former occasions. Prince Frederick William, in the uniform of a Captain in the 1st Foot Guards, grave and unassuming, walked with her to the communion-table. hair she wore the crown under which Prussal I Indeesses have been married on former occasions. Prince Frederick William, in the uniform of a Captain in the 1st Foot Guards, grave and unassuming, walked with her to the communion-table. Behind them appeared the four bridesmaids, Countess Pauline Kalckreuth, Countess Mathilde Keller, Countess Mathilde Pückler, and Countess Victoria Bernstorff, carrying the train of the bride, accompanied by Countess Brockdorff, her Mistress of the Robes. The Adjutants of Prince William attended upon his Royal Highness.

As the procession, having traversed the suite of intervening rooms, approached the Palace Chapel, the cathedral choir inside intoned a psalm. The chapel is a spacious and lofty octagon, in the Byzantine polychromatic style. It had, previous to the arrival of the Royal family, been filled with the diplomatists and chief dignitaries of the realm.

Preceded by the functionaries of his Court, the aged Emperor, wearing the uniform of a General, with the orange Ribbon of the Black Eagle across his breast, passed through the foldingdoors, between the Queen of Saxony and the Duchess of



SILVER DRESSING-TABLE ARTICLES PRESENTED BY PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Schleswig-Holstein, mother of the bride. The Emperor's civil and military Staff, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Queen and the Duchess followed. Then came the German Empress, between the King of Saxony and the Prince of Wales; the German Crown Princess, between the Crown Prince of Sweden and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; and the German Crown Prince, between the Grand Duchess of Baden, his sister, and Princess Christian; each Royal trio being attended by their Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting.

The bridal couple placed themselves in front of the communion-table before their numerous relatives. The Rev. Herr Kögel, his Majesty's first chaplain in ordinary, delivered a brief address and exchanged the rings. Thirty-six salvoes of artillery announced the marriage. Embraces interrupted the decorous formalities of the Court. The Emperor and Empress were visibly delighted. They displayed the warmest feelings for their son and daughter, and for the newly married couple.

Empress were visibly delighted. They displayed the warmest feelings for their son and daughter, and for the newly married couple.

The Royal procession returned to the White Hall. The Emperor and Empress, the King and Queen of Saxony, and the newly married couple ranged themselves on the throne with the Royal guests beside them. The whole company defiled past, and bowed to the Royal family. Next ensued the dinner in a suite of adjoining rooms. In the Knights' Hall, where the Imperial family and their Royal guests sat down, the Princess, by virtue of customs handed down from the Middle Ages, waited upon the Emperor and Empress, the King and Queen of Saxony, and the Prince and Princess William of Prussia. Between the first and second courses the Emperor proposed the health of his newly married grandchildren.

Before ten o'clock the whole party once more assembled in the White Hall for the final ceremony of the evening. This was the famous Fackeltanz. The Royal persons again disposed themselves on and around the throne. Twelve Cabinet Ministers, carrying lighted torches, preceded by Gold and Silver Stick, stepped up to the bridal pair to the notes of a polonaise. Bowing deferentially, and being bowed to, they moved on with the bridal pair behind them. Thus they walked round the hall solemnly and silently, with stately gait. On their return to the throne, the bride, approaching the Emperor, bowed to him, by way of invitation to dance. Again the procession made the circuit of the hall, this time accompanied by his Majesty. Next, the bridegroom made the tour of the hall with the Queen of Saxony, and the bride with the King of Saxony. In the remaining stages of the elaborate dance the Princes performed her circuit between two of the Princes present, the young husband following her with two of the Princes present, the young husband following her with two of the Princes by twelve pages, who lighted the newly married couple to their suite of rooms. One of our Artist's sketches represents the dancing of a quadrille, in fa

the festive entertainments upon this happy occasion. We shall give further Illustrations next week.

The gifts presented to the bride and bridegroom are very costly, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the bride's uncle and her aunt by marriage, have provided for the purpose a set of articles for the dressing-table, in silver, manufactured by the Court jeweller and silversmith, Mr. H. J. Wilm, of Jerusalemer-Strasse, Berlin, which are shown in our Illustration. The mirror, it will be observed, is surmounted by two small shields, displaying respectively the arms of the bride and bridegroom's families, with a Royal Crown above. Each separate article is decorated with the same heraldic devices; that of the Prince being simply the Prussian eagle, but that of Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, with five quarterings, has a crowned lion, or, with halbert; two lions azure, a nettle-leaf, a mounted knight, and an argent swan with golden necklet, besides other particulars. A large medal, designed to commemorate this Royal marriage, is to be struck in gold, silver, and bronze. One side of the medal shows the portraits of the Prince and Princess, surmounted by the Prussian Royal Crown. The reverse side presents a shield bearing the arms of each, surmounted by crowns, with their monograms at the side, and with an inscription giving the date, Berlin, Feb. 27, 1881. This medal was designed by Count Seckendorff, after one of the time of Queen Mary Stuart and Francis II., King of France.

A court of assistants of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was held last Saturday—Earl Powis, the vice-president, in the chair. Mr. W. Paget Bowman, the registrar, having submitted several applications from clergymen in want of pecuniary help for themselves or towards the education of their children, and from the widows and aged single daughters of deceased clergymen, substantial grants were ordered to be made, amounting in the whole to £602. Prince Leopold has consented to head the list of stewards at the May festival.

The Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Haworth, erected upon the site of the old church so closely associated with the Brontë family, was consecrated on Tuesday week by Bishop Ryan, of Bournemouth, who officiated on behalf of the Bishop of Ripon. The style of the new church is the Perpendicular, and the masonry is of local sandstone. The cost will be about £7000. In the erection of the new church it was found necessary to remove a number of graves, but the remains of the Brontë family have not been disturbed. They lie near the altar. The only part of the old church which has been utilised is the tower. In the interior of the church, at the west end, are five marble tablets, one of which contains the names of deceased members of the Brontë family. The Leeds Mercury understands that the Rev. A. B. Nichols, B.A., purposes erecting a memorial in the new church in memory of his late wife, formerly Charlotte Brontë.

his late wife, formerly Charlotte Brontë.

At the last monthly meeting of the Incorporated Society for Building and Repairing Churches and Chapels grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches at Battersea, All Saints', Surrey, £400; Brighton, St. Matthew, £300; Ffynon Groyw, in the parish of Lhanasa, near Holywell, Flintshire, £150; and Shepherd's-bush, St. Thomas, in the parish of St. Stephen, Hammersmith, Middlesex, £300. Rebuilding on a new site the church at Preston-on-Wye, St. Lawrence, near Hereford, £80. Enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Chesham, Bois St. Leonard, near Chesham, Bucks, £40; East Harptree his late wife, formerly Charlotte Brontë. wise improving the accommodation in the churches at Chesham, Bois St. Leonard, near Chesham, Bucks, £40; East Harptree St. Lawrence, near Bristol, £35; Salcombe, Holy Trinity, near Kingsbridge, Devon, £20; and Weston-Beggard St. John, near Hereford, £40. Grants were also made from the special mission building funds towards providing school or mission churches at Chicks Grove, in the parish of Tisbury, near Salisbury, £20; Ellistown, in the parish of Ibstock, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, £50; Pitlake Bridge, in the parish of St. John the Baptist, Croydon, Kent, £40; Southsea, St. Paul, Hants, £50; Southwark, St. Alphege, Surrey, £150; and the Quarries, in the parish of Boughton Monchelsca, near Maidstone, £40. The society has accepted the trust of some money as a repair fund for St. Peter's Church, Dulwich-common.

OBITUARY.

THE HON. GRANTLEY BERKELEY.

THE HON. GRANTLEY BERKELEY.

The Hon. George Charles Grantley FitzHardinge Berkeley, a well-known littérateur, died at Longseet, Poole, on the 23rd ult. He was born Feb. 10, 1800, the son of Frederick Augustus, fifth Earl of Berkeley, and was next younger brother of the present Earl of Berkeley, who does not, however, assume the title. The Hon. Grantley Berkeley, whose decease we record, was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, served in the Coldstream Guards from 1816 to 1823, and from 1832 to 1851 sat in Parliament for West Gloucestershire. He was an ardent sportsman, and gained popularity by his contributions to periodical literature, chiefly on sporting matters, as well as his numerous works of fiction. on sporting matters, as well as his numerous works of fiction. In connection with the latter, an interesting episode was his action against Mr. Fraser, of *Fraser's Magazine*, and the duel, in which he was wounded, with Dr. Maginn, the critic, who in which he was wounded, with Dr. Maginn, the critic, who had passed disparaging comments on his novel, "Berkeley Castle." Mr. Grantley Berkeley married, Aug. 16, 1824, Curoline Martha, youngest daughter of Mr. Paul Benfield, and had two sons, both of whom are deceased. By Mr. Berkeley's death, Mr. George Lennox Rawdon Berkeley, only surviving son of the late General Sir George Henry Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B., becomes heir-presumptive to the ancient title of Earl of Berkeley. He was born Feb. 25, 1827, and married, Feb. 22, 1860, Cecile, daughter of Edouard, Comte de Melfort.

The Rev. Sir George William Craufurd, M.A., third Baronet, of Burgh Hall, Lincolnshire, for many years Rector of Scremby, died on the 24th ult., at Pau. He was born April 10, 1797, the youngest son of Sir James Gregan Craufurd, second Baronet, by Maria-Theresa, his wife, sister of Henry, third Viscount Gage, and was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow in 1823. Having for some time been a Chaplain in the service of the Hon. East India Company, he was from 1838 to 1845 Vicar of Burgh, and since 1862 Rector of Scremby, Lincolnshire. Sir George married, first, in 1843, the Hon. Hester King (who died in 1848), sister of the present Earl of Lovelace, by whom he leaves an only son and successor, now Sir Charles William Frederick Craufurd, fourth Baronet, Lieutenant R.N., who was born in 1847, and married, in 1870, the Hon. Isolda Caroline Vereker, cldest daughter of Viscount Gort. The late Baronet married, secondly, in 1849, Martha, widow of Mr. William Cooke, and daughter of Mr. John Holland, of Carrington House, Lincolnshire, which lady died 1865. lady died 1865.

SIR G. W. DENYS, BART.

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Sir George William Denys, second Baronet, of Easton Neston, county Northampton, J.P. and D.L., died on the 23rd ult., at his seat, Draycott Hall, near Richmond, Yorkshire. He was born Dec. 11, 1811, the eldest son of Sir George William Denys, M.P. (created a Baronet in 1813), by Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward George Lind, of Burton, Westmorland. He served formerly in the 68th Regiment, and succeeded his father in 1857. Sir George married, May 20, 1835, Catherine Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Michael Henry Perceval, and had two sons and three daughters. His elder son died in 1858, and the title devolves on the younger, now Sir Francis Charles Edward Denys, third Baronet, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, who was born March 15, 1849.

March 15, 1849.

SIR G. P. POMEROY-COLLEY.

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Sir George Pomeroy Pomeroy-Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Natal, and High Commissioner for South-East Africa, with the rank of Major-General, fell in command of a British force in a night attack on the Boers, on the 26th ult. This gallant soldier, whose services, both military and civil, gained him the highest reputation, was born Nov. 1, 1835, the third son of Captain the Hon. George Francis Colley, R.N., by Frances, his wife, daughter of the Very Rev. Thomas Trench, Dean of Kildare, and was, consequently, grandson of John, fourth Viscount Harberton. He entered the Army in 1852, served for several years on the Cape frontier, and also throughout the China war in 1860, and in Ashantee, 1873 and 1874. From 1876 to 1879 Sir George was Private Secretary to Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, and in the latter year acted at Natal as chief of Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff. Last May he assumed the additional prefix surname of Pomeroy. He married, March 14, 1878, Edith Althea, eldest daughter of Major-General Henry Meade Hamilton, C.B., and granddaughter of the Rev. Sir Erasmus Dixon Borrowes, Bart. A portrait of Sir G. Colley is given in this Number. in this Number.

Dixon Borrowes, Bart. A portrait of Sir G. Colley is given in this Number.

MR. FITZ-GIBBON.

Maurice Fitz-Gibbon, "Mac-an-t'sen Riddery," died at his residence, Crohana, near Stoneyford, County Kilkenny, on the 25th ult. He was born on April 16, 1818, the eldest son of Philip Fitz-Gibbon, Esq., Lieut. R.N. (d. 1826), who was the son of Gerald Fitz-Gibbon, Esq., of Castle-Grace, near Clogheen, County Tipperary, who died in 1794, and was buried at Ardfinnan, in the same county. The late Maurice Fitz-Gibbon was (like his grandfather, Gerald) the lineal descendant and representative of the Mac-an-t'sen Riddery Sept, of the Fitz-Gibbon family of the Desmond Geraldines, a branch of the White Knight Sept of the same family, whose pedigree is given by Sir George Carew (Earl of Totness) at fol. 166 b., vol. 635, Carew M.S., Lambeth Library. The Septs of "The White Knight," "The Knight of Glyn," and the "The Knight of Kerry," had a common origin, viz.—John Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Gerald, called "of Callan," near Kenmare, County Kerry, where, in 1261, he was, with his son and heir Maurice, killed in a battle against "The Mac Carthy More." John of Callan was Lord of Decies and Desmond, and was descended from Maurice Fitz-Gerald (ancestor of the Earls of Kildare and Dules of Linster), companion in arms Earls of Kildare and Dukes of Leinster), companion in arms of Strongbow, during his invasion of Ireland a.p. 1172, and was ancestor of the celebrated and powerful Geraldines Earls of Desmond, who became extinct a.p. 1601. Mr. Fitz-Gibbon is succeeded by his eldest son, Philip John Fitz-Gibbon, C.E., of the Indian Civil Service.

MR. CALEB POWELL.

Mr. Caleb Powell, of Clonshavoy, in the county of Limerick, J.P., formerly M.P. for that county, died on the 24th ult. at Clonshavoy. He was born in 1793, the eldest son of Mr. Eyre Clonshavoy. He was born in 1793, the eldest son of Mr. Eyre Burton Powell, of Clonshavoy, by Henrietta, his wife, second daughter of Mr. John Magill, of Tullycame. Mr. Powell was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, called to the Irish Bar in 1817, and was High Sherilf for the county of Limerick in 1858. From 1841 to 1847 he sat in Parliament for that county, and the was an intimate social and political friend of Daniel he was an intimate social and political friend of Daniel O'Connell. He married, in 1838, Georgina Frances, third daughter of Mr. George Waller, of Prior Park, in the county of Tipperary, and leaves one son and four daughters. MR. SMOLLETT

MR. SMOLLETT.

Mr. Alexander Smollett, of Bonhill, Dumbartonshire, formerly M.P. for that county, died on the 25th ult., at Cameron House. He was born in 1801, the elder son of Rear-Admiral John Rouett Smollett, by his second wife, Elizabeth, second daughter of the Hon. Patrick Boyle (son of John, second Earl of Glasgow), and succeeded his father in 1842. He was educated at Edinburgh High School and University, called to the Bar in Scotland, 1825, and sat in Parliament from 1841 to 1859 for Dumbartonshire, of which county he was also Convener. Tobias Smollett, the author of "Peregrine Pickle," was a younger son of Archibald Smollett, great-great-grandfather of the gentleman whose death we record. father of the gentleman whose death we record.

We have also to record the deaths of-

Professor James Tennant, F.G.S. He was for some time Professor at King's College, London, of Geology, on which subject he wrote several works.

The Rev. Samuel Benson, of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, on the 22nd ult., aged eighty-two. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and had been connected with the parish of St. Saviour's since 1824. He wrote several works on religious and biographical subjects.

General James Arthur Butler, of Holt Lodge, Kintbury, Berks, on the 26th ult., aged about eighty-five, from the effects of burns, his bedclothes having caught fire. He entered the Army in 1813, and served in the Grenadier Guards at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He attained the rank of General in 1871.

Major-General Roderick Bannatyne MacLeod, formerly Colonel 21st Hussars, on the 24th ult., at Golden Manor Court, Hanwell, Middlesex. He served throughout the Gwalior and Sutlej campaigns, including the Battles of Maharajpore, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon.

Colonel George Latham Thomson, formerly of the 4th Regiment. He was engaged in the Cape Mounted Rifles from 1835 to 1838, and in 1853 served in the Kaflir War. With the 4th Regiment he was in the Crimea, being present at Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava, and Sebastopol. He had the medal and three clasps, the Turkish medal, and the Orders of the Medjidie and the Legion of Honour.

Commander Edwin Toby Caulfeild, R.N., of Raheenduffe, Queen's County, on the 24th ult., at Beckford House, Bath, in his eighty-ninth year. He was cldest son of Captain Wade Toby Caulfeild, 3rd Dragoon Guards, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Cope, of Orton Longueville, county Huntingdon, and was descended from the first Viscount Charlemont. He entered the Navy in 1806, and saw active service in the expedition to the Scheldt, and in the Walcheren expedition, taking part in numerous engagements. Comexpedition, taking part in numerous engagements. Commander Caulfeild married, first, 1818, Sarah, daughter of Mr. Eyles Irwin; and secondly, 1846, Alicia Almeria, youngest daughter of General Sir David L. T. Widdrington, K.C.H., and widow of Captain Henry Pooley, R.E., and leaves issue.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

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Adams, Arthur, Curate of Camborne; to be Vicar of St. Colan, Cornwall.

Arnott, Arthur P.; British Chaplain at Havre.

Barnes, H. B.; Vicar of Great Hord.

Barnett, Barziliai; Vicar of Preston Patrick, Westmorland.

Barry, Dr., Canon of Worcester; Canon of Westminster.

Bashlord, Robert, Home Missionary; Rector of Wickhampton, Norfolk.

Braithwaite, Philip Richard Pipon; Vicar of St. Luke's, Jersey.

Clark, James George; Rector of Conington, Cambridgeshire.

Cleave, William Oke; Rector of Graveley.

Crotty, E., Late of Madagascar; Curate of Bleasby with Morton and Halloughton, Notts.

Day, Russeil, Vicar of Lychett Minster; Rector of Horstead, Norfolk.

Dodd, Edward Sutton, Vicar of Elmore; Vicar of Milton Ernest.

Evans, Arthur Roberton, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely; Honorary

Canon in Ely Cathedral.

Garratt, Samuel, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Ipswich; Honorary Canon in

Norwich Cathedral.

Hamilton-Gell, Fielding Arthur Wolfe, Vicar of Staunton-in-Peak; Rector

of Dry Drayton.

Hart, Henry C., Curate; Rector of Langford with Ickburgh, Norfolk.

Ritcheock, H. W., Curate-in-Charge of St. George's, Truro; Vicar of St.

John's, Torquay.

Hodge, John Francis Dalton, Vicar of Christ Church, Pendlebury; Vicar of

All Saints', Hamer.

Hodgson, John, Vicar of Kinver; Rural Dean of Trysull.

Hughes, H. E. M.; Incumbent of St. Columba's Church, Nairn, N.B.

Kimm, William Frederick, Curate of St. Mary's, Kirkdale; Perpetual

Curate of St. Alban, Kirkdale.

MeGonigle, William Alexander, Curate of Monkwearmouth; Incumben tof

the District Chapelry of St. Outhbert, Monkwearmouth;

Parry, William, Rector of Johnstone; Rector of Gresford.

Sunderland, J., Curate; Vicar of Yell.

Selwyn, Sydney Augustus, Curate of North Walsham; Rector of St.

Michael Coslany, Norwich.

Shield, W.; Vicar of Willingham.

Smith, E. B., Rector of Carlton; Rector of Great Bradley.

Winter, S. W., Vicar of St. Barnabas', Birmingham; Perpetual Curate of

Roade.

Wood, W. S., Curate of Chippenham;

Roade. Wood, W. S., Curate of Chippenham; Rector of Ufford-cum-Bainton. Woodruff, T., Rector of Wistow; Canon in Ely Cathedral,—Guardian.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Barry, Canon of Worcester, to the canonry of Westminster, vacant by the death of Lord John Thynne.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Rev. G. G. Bradley, Master of University College, Oxford, to a canonry in Worcester Cathedral.

The Duke of Westminster has arranged to rebuild Pulford the Duke of Westminster has arranged to rebuild rathold church, near Chester, at his own expense. When complete, the church will cost several thousand pounds.

The parish church at Northaw, Herts, was destroyed by fire on Sunday week; and that of Newnham, Gloucestershire,

last Sunday.

Last week the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated a new parish church, by the name of St. Katharine, for Halstead, near Sevenoaks. His Grace gave a short address from the chancel steps instead of preaching a sermon.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Staveley Hill, the whole of the west windows of St. Stephen's, Gloucester-road, have been filled with Munich stained glass, from the studies of Messrs. Mayer and Co., in memory of her mother, Mrs. Baird.

We are informed by the authorities of the Oxford and Cambridge University presses that the publication of the revised version of the New Testament will take place about the middle of May.

The Primate, speaking at the meeting of the Clergy Orphan Corporation on Thursday week, cited instances of clergymen having applied to charitable societies for relief, owing to the depression in agriculture having deprived them of their main source of support.

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex and the Under-Sheriffs, attended in state on Thursday week to witness the reopening of the ancient Church of St. Stephen the Martyr, in Walbrook, which had been closed for some months to allow of extensive alterations and repairs in the interior of the building.



THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT BERLIN: THE WEDDING CEREMONY IN THE CHAPEL OF THE SCHLOSS.

THE VICTOR HUGO FETE.

The fête which the Parisians celebrated last Sunday finds a parallel, to a certain extent, in the triumph of Voltaire on

The fête which the Parisians celebrated last Sunday finds a parallel, to a certain extent, in the triumph of Voltaire on March 30, 1778, on that day when Marie-Antoinette, disguised and hidden amongst the crowd, craned her head curiously to see the author of "Candide," and, herself a Queen, to salute le roi Voltaire. But the ovations of the crowd, the veneration of the Academy, the crowning of Voltaire at the Théâtre de la Nation, all the pomp and enthusiasm of which Grimm has left a moving description in his correspondence, could not be compared with the homage offered last Sunday by the French to their greatest living poet. The triumph of Victor Hugo was the triumph of Voltaire centupled by the press, by the telegraph, by all the forces of the nineteenth century.

The idea of this fête was at the beginning received with but small favour, especially by Hugo's friends; in the conception of its primary organisers, there was not a little cabotinisme. But when once the idea of the fête was started, Victor Hugo's admirers comprehended that the triumph must be a glorious one, and while regretting that the manifestation had ever been thought of, they determined to see that it was made as grand as possible. The organising committee very wisely kept itself in the background, and, while suggesting certain points, it left the initiative largely to the spontaneity of the Parisians and of the nation at large, and both the Parisians and the nation did not disappoint the hopes that were founded on their enthusiasm and admiration.

The programme as it was actually carried out on Sunday consisted of three main features—a manifestation in the street; a literary manifestation in the twast hall of the Trocadéro; a manifestation in the heaters in the evening.

At the poet's house the fête really began on Saturday evening, when wreaths, bouquets, and congratulatory messages began to arrive. Early on Sunday morning the Prefect of the Seine came to wish the poet long years of life and glory in the name of the City of Paris. Then foll

little girls led by a maiden of eight, who recited a compliment in verse :

Nous sommes les petits enfants Qui viennent, gais, vifs, heureux d'être, Fêter de rires triomphants L'Ancêtre.

Nous sommes les petits entants
Qui viennent, gais, vifs, heureux d'être,
Fêter de rires triomphants
L'Ancêtre.

At noon the procession started. The rendezvous had been
fixed at the Arc de Triomphe and in the Champs-Elysées. As
early as ten o'clock deputations began to arrive and take up
their stations, while the general public gathered along the
Avenue d'Eylau from the Place de l'Étoile down to No. 130,
where the poet's modest villa is situated. The Municipality
had caused the whole avenue to be strewn with yellow sand.
At the entrance stood two trophies adorned with flags and
foliage, and escutcheons bearing the titles of the poet's works.
The trophies were united by a broad band of rose-coloured
drapery, on which was inscribed in gold letters: "Victor
Hugo, Né le 27 Février, 1802.—1881." In front of the villa
of Victor Hugo the Municipality had placed pyramids of
flowers, palm-trees, and plants; while in front of the door was
a gilded bust of the Republic with the Phrygian cap, and a
gigantic gilded laurel-tree, on the leaves of which were inscribed
the names of the poet's works. This laurel-tree was presented
by the committee in the name of the Parisians. This floral barricade was protected from the crowd only by a broad tricolour
ribbon stretched from end to end. Here let it be stated that
there were no policemen visible, and that no disorder or
accident occurred during the whole day. The crowd was
directed, so far as it was directed, by commissaires chosen
amongst the youngest members of the Parisian press, who
were distinguished by an artificial bouquet of rose-buds
and cornflowers, attached by blue and rose favours, with the
inscription from Fantine's song in Les Misérables: "Les bluets
sont bleus et les roses sont roses."

At noon 104 choral and orpheonic societies, assembled with
flying banners around the Arc de Triomphe, executed
Victor Hugo's Patria and the Marseillaise. There were 5000
performers. Meanwhile, the procession had started, headed
by the Municipal Council, who deposited a wreath of flo

Avenue. The number of persons who took part in the manifestation has been variously estimated at from three to five hundred thousand. And what a manifestation it was! What a crowd! The procession lost nothing for not being strictly organised; on the contrary, the spontaneity of the homage was shown all the clearer on that account. Senators and workmen, old men and maidens, poets and counter-jumpers, artists and merchants, soldiers and invalides, men, women, and children of all ages and of all classes, walked side by side in serried ranks, ten abreast, grave and dignified, to express their admiration of the poet. Group followed group, band followed band, the students, the schoolboys, the literary societies, the poets, the printers, the Freemasons, the syndical chambers, the working men's mutual aid societies, and the gymnastic societies. The banners waved gaily in spite of the dull and chilly day. The bands played the Marseillaise, and many an eye was moist as it looked upon the venerable poet, with his two grandchildren at his side, as he stood there at the open window, waving his hand and smiling through tears of emotion at the moving tide of unknown friends who cried as they laid wreaths and bouquets at his door: "Vive Victor Hugo! Vive notre grand poëte!"

Need I go into further detail? Need I attempt to describe the profound enthusiasm of the crowd? The emotion of Victor Hugo, who remained for six hours standing at his open window? No; words would never give an idea of the reality, for rarely has the prestige of glory impressed men's minds in so direct and profound a manner as it did at the Victor Hugo fête last Sunday. The homage was truly that of Paris, of France—nay, of all the Latin nations, not so much to the patriot as to the great poet and the great man.

The literary and dramatic matinée at the Trocadéro, presided over by M. Louis Blanc, was worthy of the occasion. Some of the first dramatic and lyric artists exerted their talent to do honour to the Master. At night, in all the theatres and concerts

The polling in East Cumberland last Saturday resulted in the return of Mr. Howard, Liberal, by a majority of thirty over the number polled by Mr. Lowther, Conservative.

Between the Dalston and Mildmay Park Stations on the North London Railway on Saturday morning, a Kensington train ran into a Watford train, which was standing on the line owing to the signals being against it. About thirty persons were injured, some severely

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the near "Chess" written on the envelope.

J A S (Stockton).—The solution of the problem is, 1. R to R *th (ch), P takes R; 2. B to K 3rd, P to R 6th; 3. P to K *th (ch), K to R 5th; 4. B to B 2nd, Mate.

W McA (Chichester).—You shall not be disappointed. It is good.

J H S (Liverpool).—We cannot spare space for such a trivial affair.

E L G (Blackwater).—A second solution explains the superfluous Pawn.

VA, U.S.—Solutions acknowledged below. Your letters are always interesting.

W M W (Wesley College).—There being no other pieces on the board. King and Queen win against King and Rook. You will find examples in every handbook.

B B (Forest-hill).—(I) Solutions are acknowledged if received within three weeks of the publication of the problem; (2) See answer to "J J R" in our last issue.

W F R (Swansea).—You can obtain the monthly through any bookseller, who will undertake to order it from Brentano's, New York.

Correct Solutions of Franciew No. 1924 received from W Pocock, of Cape Town; of No. 1925, from W R B, of Toronto; of Nos. 1925 and 1927 (also the Hermit's), from Y R, U.S.; of J P Taylor's Problem, from AO (Staines) and John Perkins.

ORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1930 received from G A (Bonchurch), J W W, H R (Brussels), M H Moorhouse, J Bumstead, W T R, John Tucker, Sudbury (Suffolk), and D A (Dublin).

ORBECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1931 received from H B, J H Sy Wodehouse, John Berry, W J Eggleston, Penzance Drawing-room Play Wordhouse, John Berry, W J Eggleston, Penzance Drawing-room Play Norman Rumbelow, R H Brooks, Cant, C C M (Dundee), James D Shadforth, East Marden, M H Moerhouse, W Hillier, H F (Spartan (Semaj, Jupiter Junior, Portobello, H H Noyes, R Ingersol, Sidmon Yentoso, Z Ingold, J W W, C Darragh, C Z Macaulay, K Faber, L S! nfolk, D.A. (Dublin), C. Edmundson, John Perkins, E.L.G., S.G.C. (Humberstone), Stebbling, J. H. Selkirk, Otto Fulder, E. Elsbury, B.L. Dyke, M.O'Halloran, R.T. up, Ben Revis, R. Gray, An Old Hand, and J.J. Heaton.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1930.

*If Black play 1. K to Q4th, or 1. E takes Kt, or 1. Kt takes R, or 1. E to Kt 5th, White continues as above, mating on the third move with Kt, R, or Q, according to the defence adopted. If Black play 1. K takes Kt, then follow 2. Q to Kt 2nd (ch), and 3. F to K B 3rd, discovering checkmate; if 1. E takes P, then 2. R to K 6th (ch); and if 1. E to K 3rd, then 2. R takes R (ch), and 3. B or Q mates.

SOLUTION OF MR. CARPENTER'S PROBLEM.

Any move

WHITE.

1. B to K 4th

2. Q to R 5th

3. Q to K 2nd, Mate.

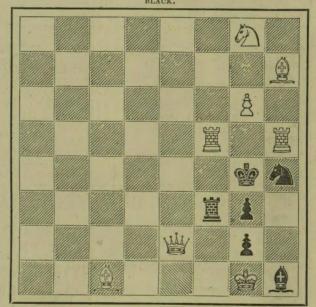
PIf Black play 1. K takes P, White continues with 2. Kt to K B 4th; if 1. K to Q then 2. Kt to Q 4th; and if 1. P moves, then 2. Kt from E 4th to B 5th, mating in a case on the third move.

SOLUTION OF MR. TAYLOR'S PROBLEM. WHITE.

1. K takes P

2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1933. Br D. Allingham (Dublin).



White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played by correspondence between Messrs. ARTHUR SMITH and F. FESSER.

WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd
3. B to B 4th
4. P to B 3rd
5. P to Q. 4th
6. P takes P
7. B to Q 2nd
8. Q Kt takes B
9. Kt takes K
10. B to Q Kt 5th
10. B takes P or 10. (Giuca BLACK (Mr. F.) P to K 4th Kt to Q B 3rd B to B 4th Kt to K B 3rd P takes P B to Kt 5th (ch) B takes B Kt takes K P P to Q 4th WHITE (Mr. S.)
22. Q to B 5th
23. P to K R 3rd
24. Kt to B 4th

R tks Kt P(ch) 25. K takes R 26. P to K R 4th 27. P to K B 3rd 10. B takes P or 10. B to Q 3rd are, either of them, better than this. P takes Kt 11. B takes Kt (ch) weakly. 11. Kt to 28. Kt to K 5th 29. R to K R sq 30. Q to B 4th ove.
P takes B
Castles
Q to Q 4th
B to Kt 2nd
P to K B 3rd
Q R to Q sq
Q to B 2nd
to take the P 11. 12. Kt to K 5th 13. Castles 14. Q to B 2nd 15. Q to B 3rd 16. Kt to Kt 4th 17. Kt to K 3rd Again, if 30, P takes B, then 30, R takes Kt; 31, Q takes R; 31, Q to Kt 5th (ch). 30. 31. Q to K 2nd All this is very fire R

winning the Bishop.

18. P to Q R 4th

We cannot discern the purport of this move.

18. B to Q R 3rd

19. K R to Q B sq

It would have been better to have played this R to K sq. The move made imprisons the Q R throughout the game, and the attack on the Q B P is easily

P to K 7th (ch)
P takes R (ch)
Q takes K P (ch)
Q to B 5th His best course was to continue checking

41. Q takes P Q takes KRP 42. Q to K 8th (ch) K to R 2nd 43. Q to K 4th (ch), and wins.

In a match played on Saturday tast between the Kentish Town and the North London Chess Club the former won by $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; and on the same day a match at chess and draughts was played between the Isleworth Reading-Room Club and the Kingston Institute. Isleworth won the chess match with a score of $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$, and the match at draughts was won by Kingston with a score of 6 to 5.

The Hermit of Tyrnau's problems have proved so attractive to our readers at we have pleasure in publishing the following composition. It shows a Hermit in his lightest mood, and has been forwarded to us by Mr. Lewy,

of Bellin:—
White: K at K square; Q at K 6th; R's at Q R 5th and Q Kt 7th; B's at K B 5th and K Kt 7th; Kt at Q 2nd and Pawn at K B 2nd. (Eight

pieces.)

**Black: K at Q Kt 7th; R's at K square and K Kt 8th; B's at Q Kt 6th and Q B 8th; Kt at K B 8th; Pawns at Q B 6th and Q 4th. (Eight pieces.)

White is to retract his last move and force self mate in one move.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 3, 1875) with a codicil (dated Dec. 12, 1878) of the Right Hon. John Benn, Baron Ormathwaite, late of Ormathwaite, Cumberland, and of Warfield Park, near Bracknell, Berks, who died on the 3rd ult., was proved on the 22nd ult. by Arthur, Lord Ormathwaite, the son, and Horace Dormer Trelawny, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves £100 each to his daughters, Mrs. Maria Katherine Trelawny and Mrs. Augusta Rosa Barnett, they having been adequately provided for on their respective marriages; to his nephew, John Almerus Digby, £100; to Mrs. Fanny MatildaWalsh, the widow of his late son, the Rev. Digby Walsh, an annuity of £300 until her second marriage; upon trust for his grandson, Arthur of his late son, the Rev. Digby Walsh, an annuity of £300 until her second marriage; upon trust for his grandson, Arthur George Digby Walsh, the son of his said late son, £1000 and an annuity of £300; to his granddaughter, Margaret Blanche, the daughter of his eldest son, an annuity of £200; to his servant, Sarah Stevens, an annuity of £100; to his valet, Charles Gibbs, £500 and an annuity of £50; and the Warfield Park estate, certain parts of his property in Radnorshire, and the residue of the personalty, to his eldest son, the present peer. All his manors, messuages, lands, and hereditaments (other than the real estate already devised) in Great Britain and Ireland the testator devises to the use of his eldest son, Arthur, for life, with remainder to Arthur Henry John (the son of his said son), for life, with remainder to his sons severally and successively, according to their respective seniorities in tail male.

male.

The will (dated March 28, 1879) of Mrs. Julia Ripley, of Springfield Hall, Lancaster, who died on Feb. 2, was proved in the Lancaster district registry on Feb. 25 by George William Maxsted, George Scholfield, William George Killick, and John Tyrer Preston, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testatrix, after gifts to servants and friends and executors, bequeaths the whole residue of her personal estate to the trustees of the "Ripley Hospital," in Lancaster, established by her in memory of her late husband, Thomas Ripley, of Liverpool, merchant, as an endowment for that institution. The charity is for the maintenance and education in the principles of the Church of England of poor orphan children resident in Lancaster and Liverpool. Mrs. Ripley in her lifetime built the Hospital and endowed it with land at a cost of upwards of £70,000.

The will (dated Nov. 18, 1880) of Mr. James Finlay, for-

land at a cost of upwards of £70,000.

The will (dated Nov. 18, 1880) of Mr. James Finlay, formerly of Orgreave Hall, near Lichfield, but late of Theydon Grove, near Epping, who died on Jan. 21 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Nicholas Duckworth, Mrs. Caroline Finlay, the widow, and Alexander Finlay, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £1000 and his horses, carriages, wines, and consumable stores, and for life £4000 per annum and his furniture, pictures, plate, and effects; at her death such effects (except the lion's head plate, which is given to his other children) are to go to his son or the person who succeeds to the settled estates; and to Nicholas Duckworth and John Stamp Burrell, £100 each. His mansion house, Theydon Grove, and all his real estate in Theydon Garnon and Epping he devises to the use of his wife for life, with remainder to the use of said son Alexander for life, with remainder to his first use of said son Alexander for life, with remainder to his first and every other son, successively, in tail male. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between all his children, but each of his sons are take double the share of each of his daughters.

of his daughters.

The will (dated Sept. 24, 1879) with a codicil (dated June 16, 1880) of Mr. Gilbert James Blane, late of Foliejon Park, Windsor, and of Princes-gardens, Kensington, who died on the 7th ult., was proved on the 19th inst. by Mrs. Harriet Ann Stewart Blane, the widow, and Gilbert Gordon Blane and Charles Forbes Blane, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator leaves to his brother, Thomas Law Blane, the farming stock, crops, furniture, and effects (except plate) at Foliejon Park; to his wife £1000 and his jewellery, linen, horses and carriages; she is to have the use of his plate for life, and it is then to go to his said two sons; she is also to have the use of his residence in Princes-gardens, with the furniture and effects, for life, and it is then given to his son Gilbert Gordon; to his daughters, Harriet Anne and Edith Honoria, £5000 each, and to his said two sons £10,000, the latter payable at his wife's death. Upwards of £50,000 of various stock are placed upon trust to pay the income to his wife for life; and the provision made for his wife is declared to be in addition to that made for her by their marriage settlement, which he confirms. The residue of his property he leaves to all his children. leaves to all his children.

The will (dated Nov. 2, 1880) of Mr. John Lucas Allen, late of Buckhurst Hill, Essex, who died Nov. 23 last, at Brighton, has been proved by Miss Mary Jane Runder, George Brinsley, and John Ryle, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to his adopted niece, Miss Runder, his household furniture and effects; to his executors, Mr. Brinsley and Mr. Ryle, Mrs. Jane Fraser, and Frederick Thomas Veley, £100 each; and to each of his servants at Buckhurst Hill who have been two years in his service, £50 and mourning. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust for Miss Runder, for life; then a legacy of £1000 is to be paid to his goddaughter, Gertrude Elizabeth Veley, and the ultimate residue is to be divided between Mrs. Jane Fraser and the three children of his late brother William.

The will (dated March 26, 1868) with two codicils (dated Feb. 27, 1877, and April 2, 1880) of Mr. John Chalfont Blackden, late of Aspley Guise, Woburn, Beds, who died on Nov. 5 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Frederick Chalfont Blackden, Marcus Seton Blackden, and Walter Henry Blackden, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator makes provision for his three daughters, Miss Ada Blackden, Mrs. Mary Isabella Dalton, and Mrs. Fanny Browne, and gives some special legacies to his sons. The residue of his property is to go to his three sons in equal shares. his three sons in equal shares.

The will (dated Sept. 15, 1880) of Charles Edward Stuart, Count d'Albanie, late of No. 52, Alderney-street, Eccleston-square, who died on Dec. 24 last, at sea, on board the steamship Rainbow, was proved on the 16th ult. by Lord Lovat, as the attorney of the Countess Sobieska de Platt, the daughter the atterney of the Countess Sobieska de Platt, the daughter and residuary legatee, the personal estate being swom under a nominal sum. The testator bequeaths to the Marquis of Bute, the Highland Claidh-mor (Andrea Ferrara) worn by his (testator's) grandfather, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, at the battles of Falkirk, Preston-Pans, and Culloden, a pair of steel pistols, inlaid with silver, and the dirk worn by his said grandfather at the ball given at Holyrood, on the eve of the battle of Preston-Pans, and which he opened with the Countess of Wemyss; and to Lord Lovat, the large two-handled sword made by Cosmo Ferrara, firstly belonging to the Italian General, Patrici Colonna, and afterwards to his said grandfather, and two pistols formerly belonging to Rob Roy, 1715. WHO ARE

THE REALLY GREAT and SUCCESSFUL

MEN in this WORLD?

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of the mind."

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